

[SPORTING RECORD.] A DAY OF WONDERS.

Robert J. Goes in 2:01 1/2 at
Terre Haute.

The Track Now Holds All World's
Records With the Excep-
tion of Two.

The Giants are Shut Out—Ocean
Steamship Records—Horsemen
to Bring Their Fancy Stock
to California.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) Sept. 14.—World's records today went glistening over the Terre Haute track, which tonight holds all but two—the fastest three heats and the fastest two-year-old pacing records. There were hung up tonight the fastest mile ever gone by a horse in harness, Robert J.'s 2:01 1/2; the miles of Nancy Hanks and Alix, each in 2:04; the world's record for four-year-old trotters, made by Fantasy, 2:06; the fastest six-heats race ever gone by a three-year-old, Expressive's



Robert J., 2:01 1/2.

great race three weeks ago; the fastest two-year-old trotting-race record, Oakland Baron's in 2:06; Whirligig's three-year-old pacing record of 2:10; the stallion record of 2:03%, by John R. Gentry, and the stallion record of 2:04 by Joe Patchen; the marvelous mile made by a two-year-old pacer, done by Carbonate today in 2:09, and his previous record of 2:10 tied by Directly. That is why the town is wild with enthusiasm tonight.

Gees was up behind Robert J. and at the second trial the word was given. The clip was so fast that the pacemaker fell behind, the first quarter being done in 6:30%. Up the hill he went at even a faster gait, and was at the half in 1:00%; down the third quarter the gelding came like a whirlwind and 0:28% was his time for that quarter. He was at the three-quarter pole in 1:30%. Gees, with rein and voice, gently reined the gelding, who came through strong, and never wavering, under the terrific trial, and a moment later Gees landed Robert J. under the wire in 2:01 1/2.

Most delighted themselves horses, tossing them in the air, women set aside their dignity and waved handkerchiefs and parasols to the melody of their more resonant applause. There were cheers for the horse, for the driver, and for the owner, Mr. Hamlin, and for Gees, who was lifted from the sulky and carried up the stretch on the shoulders of admiring friends.

Surprise last night was the great performance of the two-year-old great, Carbonate. A half hour before his only rival, Directly, had gone to lower the mark made by Cartonage on Wednesday, but the fast one of Direct was unequal to the task, and could do no better than it. Then came Cartonage the best, and the winner, Sing-Sing, Jack Curran, paid the reins. Ed Gees, with Ferdinand, was the pacemaker, and the cost went away true and strong. He reeled off the first quarter in 0:31%. Up the hill he went to the half at a 2:08 clip, doing the half in 1:03%. Still faster was the half-speed than Quarter, and a 2:06 pace he was at the third quarter in 1:28. His teeth mouth caused him to falter for a moment, when Curry took the reins to rest him. It was but for a moment, and again he was away, and landed the heat in 2:07, lowering the world's record for a two-year-old. Again the crowd went wild, and cheered with Carbonate, his owner, Mai Dubois of Denver, and his driver, Bill it was done out.

The marvelous mile of John R. Gentry was made at the opening heat for the free-for-all pace, carried over from Wednesday, when he did the mile in 1:03%. Some caught the mile as fast as 1:03%, and it is to be noted that the passenger gone after the five-year-old is the harder, the Carton-Wikes horse, would have done the mile in as good as 2:03.

There was great disappointment over the Alix performance. With so perfect a day and track, it was thought the mare could make the new world's record for trotters, but she did not. The Nancy Hanks' mark on Wednesday, and was too much to make a second effort the same week. She did not get away strong, it taking 31 1/2 seconds to do the first quarter. When the half was reached 1:02%, the crowd dropped back resignedly. The down-hill race to the third quarter was in the hands of the second. Then how was abandoned by the silent crowd. On she came at a still slower rate, doing the mile in 2:04%.

The 2:14 trotting, purse \$250 (unfinished from yesterday) Joseph P. won in straight heats in 2:13, 2:11, 2:12%. Miss Nelson, St. Vincent, Strontia and five others also started.

Free-for-all pace, purse \$2000, (unfinished from yesterday) John R. Gentry won the second, third and fourth heats and race in 2:02%, 2:05, 2:07%. Hal Braden won the first heat in 2:09. Flying Jib and Resector also started.

Clark's Horse Review Consolation, purse \$3000. Baron Dillon won in two straight heats, time 2:18%, 2:19. Ruprecht, Bound, Putney and Billy Parker also started.

To beat 2:04, trotting: Alix, 0:31 1/2, 1:02%, 1:03, 2:04%.

To beat the two-year-old record: Carbonate, time 0:31%, 1:03%, 1:05, 2:09.

To beat 2:02%; Robert J. time 0:30%, 1:03, 2:04%, 2:05%.

To beat the stallion record, 2:03%; Time won, Joe Patchen second; time, 0:30%, 1:04, 1:03, 2:04.

To beat the two-year-old pacing record: Time won, Directly second; time 0:33, 1:05, 1:06, 2:04.

The 2:13 pace, purse \$2000 (unfinished from yesterday) Directly won the fifth and sixth heats in 2:11%, 2:10, 2:11, 2:12%. Ed Weston won the third heat in 2:10. Col. Thornton won the fourth heat in 2:11. Angie D. and five others also started.

The 2:15 pace (unfinished) Merry Chimes won the first and second heats in 2:10%, 2:11. T.N.B. won the third heat in 2:10%. Mangan, Mengian and four others also started.

The Breeders' Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A heavy rain has flooded track sticky and slow the close of the New York State Breed-

ers' trotting meeting. Only one race was trotted.

The 1:20 class: Capt. Macey won in the straight heats in 2:27%, 2:28, 2:27%. Shippens, Edith F., C.O.D. and Belle D. also started.

A CALIFORNIA CRAZE.

Eastern Sports are Expected to Patronize the Jockey Club.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—When Starter Ferguson drops the flag on October 27 for the first event of the new California Jockey Club's winter season, it should mark the opening of the greatest race meeting ever held in America. There seems to be a California craze on at present in the East. Unusual eagerness is displayed by Eastern horsemen to nibble at the tempting prizes offered by Califor-

nians. One-quarter of the horse-owners who have signified their intention of visiting the Coast this winter buy railroad tickets, the San Francisco meeting will rive for number and quality of horses and attendance of turf magnates anything ever held west of the Alleghanies. Profits of the expenses of last year, \$100,000, are beginning to see that a season with several summers is of more benefit to highly-tempered thoroughbreds than six months of idleness in the region of snow and sleet.

Tom Williams, who has been working among the turbines at Gravesend for the past week, estimates that not less than twenty of the most prominent Eastern stars are beginning to see that a season with several summers is of more benefit to highly-tempered thoroughbreds than six months of idleness in the region of snow and sleet.

The Giants are Shut Out—Ocean Steamship Records—Horsemen to Bring Their Fancy Stock to California.

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one mile and a quarter: Cadmus won, Glissend second, Happy Day third; time 2:06%. Carmel and Alexis also ran.

Hurdle, one mile and an eighth: Dave Douglass won, Albatross second, Guadalupe third; time 2:06. First Lap, Garnet and Mortonsian an.

For beaten horses, six furlongs: Royal Flush, Conde, Zobair third; time 1:54%. Arno, Chevalier, Duke Stevens, Huntman, Charles A. and Polaski also started.

P. J. Mann, the Portland horseman, was reported missing, turned up to-day.

Latonia Sport.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The weather was clear and pleasant. The track was fair.

One mile: Tariff Reform won, Cornelia second, Advocate third; time 1:43%.

One mile and seventy yards: Henry Young won, Ironmaster second, John Berkley third; time 1:46%.

Five furlongs: White won, Adams second, Sanderval third; time 1:09%.

One mile and a sixteen: Clementine won, Philora second, Selina D. third; time 1:04%.

Five furlongs: All Over won, Portion second, Brady third; time 1:03%.

One mile: Elva won, Sadie Ford second, Last Chance third; time 1:43%.

Harlem Races.

HARLEM, Sept. 14.—Six furlongs: Uclius won, Hinsboro second, Salvo third; time 1:20%.

One mile: Lulu T. won, Maryland second, Damask third; time 1:49%.

Five furlongs: Madeline won, Collins second, Lizzie N. third; time 1:04%.

One mile and seventy yards: Eagle Bird won, Fakir second, Buck McCann third; time 1:01%.

Five furlongs: Salis Calvert won, Momma second, Lovata third; time 1:04%.

Six furlongs: Highland won, Krikina second, Maggie Granck third; time 1:18%.

East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Four and a half furlongs: Extra won, L. J. Knight second, Richard T. third; time 0:59%.

Six furlongs: Aunt Jane won, Doyle second, Stoerkeeper third; time 1:24%.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Ray won, Harely Warren second, Jardine third; time 0:57%.

One mile and 100 yards: Emblem won, John Hickey second, Bugle third; time 1:55%.

Six furlongs: Chartreuse won, Alopathy second, Lady Lister third; time 1:20%.

The New York's Time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The American lines New York, which sailed from Southampton on September 8, was sighted east of Fire Island this afternoon. She made the trip in 6d. 7h. 2m., beating the previous record 1h. 7m.

The Doncaster Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—At Doncaster today the race for the Doncaster Stakes, one mile, was won by John T. Smith's Chin chin, W. C. Stevens's Liver Seeding second, Daniel Cooper's Jack the Lad third.

The Age of Rapid Transit.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Locana reached Queenstown at 3:47 a.m., making the passage from New York in 5d. 8h. 38m.

A HOT CHASE.

Ferdinand Ward's Boy is Recovered by His Uncle.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) Sept. 14.—Ex-Deputy Sheriff Joseph C. Lovi took a prominent part in the regaling possession of the Ward boy, who has been for some years under the care of his uncle, R. E. Green of Thompson, Ct., where he was placed on the death of his mother, Mrs. Ward. It is known that a fortune of about \$60,000 was bequeathed to the boy, or held in trust for him from the estate of his mother. Ferdinand Ward has been trying to get possession of the boy.

From the list of stables given it may be said with a good degree of authority that Ferdinand Ward's stable and some others of the neighborhood will be there. From the West will go the stables of Ed Corrigan, Chris Smith, Frank Van Ness, the Astin and Kentucky stables, Jimmie Noble and Fred Foster with Dr. Rice, the winner of the Brooklyn Handicap this year. Byron McCallister is undecided whether he will trust H. C. of New Haven with his son, Phil Dwyer, the great plunger, will give Banquet and half a dozen other of his collection the continental trial. The New York's Time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The American lines New York, which sailed from Southampton on September 8, was sighted east of Fire Island this afternoon. She made the trip in 6d. 7h. 2m., beating the previous record 1h. 7m.

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SENSATIONAL TRIAL OF NATIVES IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

VICTORIA (B. C.) Sept. 14.—News from Fiji that the trial of the ringleaders and principal actors in the recent devil-worship rebellion of the mountain tribes of Fiji was concluded at Suva. Six prisoners were condemned to death by the King's troops, and were hanged on the 20th instant. The condemned were: T. L. Miller, a boy of 16 years old, who is said to be responsible for the entire rebellion; Ferdinand Ward, his uncle, who is said to be the mastermind of the plot; and his son, John Ward, a boy of 12 years old, who is said to be the instigator of the plot.

The trial was taken to examine the Harriet studio, and the court adjourned until tomorrow, when arguments will commence at 9 o'clock.

DEVIL-WORSHIPPERS.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—The trial of the natives in the Fiji Islands.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

THE LUX ESTATE.

NO REASONABLE BASIS SECURED ON WHICH TO SETTLE UP.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Somebody to lose \$1,000,000 on wheat, and San Francisco grain men are wondering who the victim is. For months L. F. McGlaughlin bought wheat for some unknown speculator until he had accumulated between \$100,000 and \$150,000 tons of wheat, for which he paid an average price of \$1.25 per cent. At present he cannot realize within 35 cents as much as he paid per cent for this immense quantity of wheat. It is said by grain dealers here that ex-Senator James G. Fair is the only man on the coast who has enough ready money to back McGlaughlin in such a big deal. It is not known as if he had any money to back up his calculations that will involve the loss of \$1,000,000.

When McGlaughlin commenced to buy, last winter, wheat was never before so low, under the stimulus of his big purchases the price went up. But it soon fell, and wheat is now lower than ever. It is calculated that there are at present between \$60,000 and \$90,000 tons of wheat in the market, and it is expected to find out all this wheat must be shipped out of the country, and ship-owners are holding back for high charges.

THE LUX ESTATE.

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Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The application of Henry Miller of the cattlemen firm of Miller & Lux for permission to invest \$12,000 in the erection of a storage warehouse in South San Francisco was heard by Judge Sanders today.

In the partnership articles it was stipulated that in the event of the death of one of the partners the surviving partner was to have the right to sell the business. Charles Lux died over seven years ago, and Miller has not yet made a settlement with his heirs. The business was left to his son, Clarence Ward, who was told by his father to return to ancient customs of life and conduct himself as a devil-worshipper.

The jury was taken to examine the Harriet studio, and the court adjourned until tomorrow, when arguments will commence at 9 o'clock.

PAYING THE DAMAGES.

CASES GROWING OUT OF THE CHESTER'S LOSS SETTLED.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

ESTEE AT POMONA.

The Country Turns Out En Massé.

He Shows a Moral from a Visit to a Chino Beet-sugar Factory.

Mr. Wilson Talks Politics in London. Sir B. Depew Comes Home and Does It.—The Kentucky Hoosier Fusion.

By Telegraph to The Times.

POMONA, Sept. 14.—(Special Dispatch.) When State Committeeman Haskell stepped forward at the opera-house at this place this evening to name the chairman of the state Republican meeting, there was assembled the largest audience the building ever contained, and several hundred people stood outside after vainly endeavoring to gain admission to the house. Pomona however had a larger and more enthusiastic meeting. It seemed as if the whole valley turned out to hear Mr. Estee speak, and the roads from Chino, Ontario, Lodi, and Glendora have been traversed by strings of carriages and wagons full of people from outlying communities. Every seat in the opera-house was occupied long before the meeting opened, and a half hour before nothing but standing room remained.

Mr. Estee spent the early day at Chino and reached Pomona at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was accompanied by a dozen political friends, and was met here by over fifty citizens and escorted to the Hotel Palomares. Later in the afternoon he held a reception in the Hotel Palomares, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen went to pay their respects to the next Governor.

At the meeting this evening W. A. Bell was chosen chairman and in a brief and happy speech he introduced Mr. Estee as the gubernatorial candidate came forward. His speech was brief, bouncy, but that soon wore away. He spoke at length upon the beneficial effect of the McKinley tariff law and told how Pomona Valley had seen immense beet-sugar interests at Chino started under the operation of that law. He gave facts and figures, and then with the McKinley bounty on sugar California was to become the greatest sugar-producing region in the world. But it is out of the question to build and operate beet-sugar factories now while Cleveland and his party are in power.

Mr. Estee was frequently cheered to the echo, and when he showed up the unreasonable and somewhat propagandistic defense promises of the Populists. The close of his address was fine, and the large audience that had listened to his every word with intense interest was filled with enthusiasm and cheered as he adjured them to stand firm and true to the old Republican party this year, and told in eloquent language what the meaning of the meaning of Republicanism in this age of fabrication and the following of fool theories and false idols.

OBJECT LESSONS FOR ESTEE.

CHINO, Sept. 14.—M. Estee arrived here this morning on a special train, having been met at Ontario by a committee from Chino. On his arrival he was conducted through the sugar factory, after which he visited the beet fields and held a levee at the Chino Hotel. His reception was enthusiastic and he was greatly impressed with the magnitude of the industry.

THE TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The Traffic Association today met and endorsed candidates for Railroad Commissioners. They were: First District, H. M. Larue; Second, Alfred J. Marcus; Third, W. W. Phillips. Larue and Phillips are the regular Democratic candidates, while Marcus is an independent candidate.

SENATOR MITCHELL OF OREGON.

TACOMA, Sept. 14.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon stopped here to visit relatives, on his way from Washington. He will make a campaign speech this fall in this State, Idaho, and California. The Senator said that at Washington Senator Tillotson is expected to make the race for Governor of New York, if either Morton, Tracy or Choate is nominated.

IN HONOR OF MAGUERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—There was a large assemblage at tonight's Democratic mass-meeting in honor of Congressman James G. Maguire.

James H. Budd, the Democratic nominee for Governor, spoke on railroad issues and the expense of carrying on the State government.

Congressman Maguire contrasted the present condition of affairs with that existing before the war, and laid the blame for the want of Republican legislation in favor of a class instead of the people.

BRECKINRIDGE AT FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), Sept. 14.—Col. Breckinridge addressed an immense crowd at the opera-house here today. The reception accorded him was very cordial, and his audience very enthusiastic. Col. Breckinridge expressed himself as confident of his nomination tomorrow. The Methodist conference is in session here this week. Bishop Duncan made remarks strongly against Breckinridge. Dr. J. Ditzler opened a prayer which needed no interpretation. It was public opinion against the Congressman. It caused much comment. The ministers will open again with prayers for the election tomorrow.

ANOTHER OF NEVADA'S MANY TICKETS.

CARSON (Nev.), Sept. 14.—The bolters from the Democratic party met here yesterday, in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket, nominated on September 12. The platform adopted by Cleveland's administration demands full and unlimited coinage of silver. The party also demands that the Pacific railroads be made to pay their indebtedness as it becomes due; is in favor of the appointment of a national board of arbitration. In many respects the platform is the same as that adopted by the Democratic convention held here on September 12, differing somewhat in theory, but substantially a complete reversal.

The following nominations were made:

For Congress, B. F. Riley; Governor, Theodore Winters; Controller, D. H. Hall; Treasurer, W. D. Thompson; Attorney-General, W. C. Grimes; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. S. Sears; State Printer, John Murray; University Regent, long term, Rev. J. W. Hyslop; short term, A. W. Wiseman.

Nominations for State offices affected by the proposed amendments to the Constitution and nominations for judges were passed. A State central committee was selected and the convention adjourned.

CHAUNCEY NOT A CANDIDATE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Chauncey M. Depew returned home today on the American liner New York. He was asked regarding his political position. He laughed and said: "I am not in a situation to talk politics. I have been so long away I know nothing of the political situation here."

"You are frequently spoken of as the probable Republican candidate."

"Then I must say only once for all that I would not be the candidate. I could not accept the nomination."

Asked if he had any preference for any one of the candidates, he said: "The Republican candidate, whoever he may be."

The England tariff was the one absorbing topic before the Wilson bill became law. I met one of the oldest members of

Commons and he said: "All I care about you know is whether your men are going to let my wool into the country or not."

The conditions in Europe since the enactment of the measure demonstrate how dependent the industries of the Old World are on the new one. Our commercial depression has found its counterpart on the other side. Since the tariff has been settled, there has been a wonderful revival of business in England and on the continent. The situation is not materially different from what it was under the much-abused McKinley bill, but the world believes there will be little change for many years. So, instead of waiting for a free-trade millennium, Europe is adjusting itself to the inevitable."

The counsel added: "I saw everywhere the signs of insatiable and property especially in Germany and England, which has not existed for years."

TON BOWEN FOR CONGRESS.

DENVER, Sept. 14.—The Republican Congress Convention in the Second District this afternoon nominated ex-Senator Thomas M. Bowen for Congress.

A FIGHTING CHANCE IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), Sept. 14.—The Republican party has practically swallowed up the Kob and Populist parties in Alabama. The former party held the convention at Brockton last week, and it was advised not to make a nomination for Congress, but to support T. N. Rich, the Republican nominee, and to urge all Kobites and Populists to vote the Republican ticket. Similar action was taken in the Fourth District, two days ago, and will be followed up in other districts.

KENTUCKY'S PRIDE.

Breckinridge's Mud-slapping Campaign is now Finished.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Sept. 14.—The Lexington people are out all over the Breckinridge district today urging the voters on to tomorrow's primaries. Their purpose is to recover the lost ground of the recent fighting.

There does not seem to be any chance for fraudulent voting or false counting, as each candidate has an election officer. The best politicians are behind Breckinridge. They are working as if it were a matter of life and death.

Col. Owen, Breckinridge's leading opponent, called here from Georgetown today. He is recovering from an illness and is still in the hospital. He spoke at length upon the benevolent effect of the McKinley tariff law and told how Pomona Valley had seen immense beet-sugar interests at Chino started under the operation of that law. He gave facts and figures, and then with the McKinley bounty on sugar California was to become the greatest sugar-producing region in the world. But it is out of the question to build and operate beet-sugar factories now while Cleveland and his party are in power.

Mr. Estee was frequently cheered to the echo, and when he showed up the unreasonable and somewhat propagandistic defense promises of the Populists. The close of his address was fine, and the large audience that had listened to his every word with intense interest was filled with enthusiasm and cheered as he adjured them to stand firm and true to the old Republican party this year, and told in eloquent language what the meaning of the meaning of Republicanism in this age of fabrication and the following of fool theories and false idols.

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The Times-Mirror Company,

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Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror

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THIRTEENTH YEAR.

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Sworn Net Average Circulation for Past Year, Over 13,000 Daily

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Post Office for transmission as second-class mail matter.

The Times may be purchased in San Francisco at the Baldwin and Occidental Hotel news stands. Price 5 cents only.

LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

THE HARBOR QUESTION AGAIN.

Not much has been heard of late on the subject of the government deep-water harbor for Los Angeles county, but it would be foolish to suppose because of this apparent silence that the parties who are endeavoring to overrule the repeated decisions of government engineers are idle. Such is very far from being the case. They are not that kind of people. They are working, but they are working on the quiet. They recognize that they have a difficult task on hand and that their best policy is to keep as far away from the search-light of public opinion and debate as possible.

Just at present the policy of these people, to judge from their numerous official or semi-official newspaper organs, is to treat the whole subject as if it was an entirely new one—as if it had not already been settled two or three times in a sufficiently decisive manner to satisfy all except those who have some personal interests at stake. We are asked by these newspapers to believe that it really makes very little difference whether the deep-water harbor goes to San Pedro or Santa Monica, and that the great majority of the citizens of Los Angeles and Southern California do not care a fig which of these two places gets the harbor.

Now all this is false, and the newspapers which print such statements know that it is false, just as well as do the parties who procure them to print the statements. It is rather tiresome to have to thrash over this chaff so often, but the importance of the subject to the people of this section, the paucity of newspapers in Southern California which have the courage to come out on the side of the people and tell the truth, and the persistent, gopher-like manner in which a powerful corporation, backed by millions of dollars, is working for a result that is against the interest of the people, make it necessary to go back to this subject from time to time.

In nutshell, then, the case is this: The Southern Pacific Company had a wharf at Santa Monica; it tore down that wharf at Santa Monica to go to San Pedro, which it considered a better location; it remained there for years, working hard for appropriations to improve San Pedro, and never discovering that there was anything the matter with that harbor until the Terminal Railway Company bought Rattlesnake Island and the Santa Fe Company went to Redondo, which, being north of San Pedro, has the advantage of getting the first "whack" at steamships coming from San Francisco loaded with merchandise for our people. Then the Southern Pacific Company went a few miles north of Santa Monica, bought up through other people the entire water front, with the exception of a few feet, built a long wharf and proceeded to lobby at Washington for the defeat of an appropriation for a deep-water harbor at San Pedro which had already been recommended by the government engineers. They succeeded in getting another board of engineers appointed, which, as we all know, once more reported strongly in favor of San Pedro and against Santa Monica. The engineers said that San Pedro was a better place for a harbor than Santa Monica, that it was better for the purpose of defense in time of war, and that the latter could be built there cheaper than at the Southern Pacific site.

This might have been supposed to be sufficient; but Mr. Huntington, who never seems to know when he is beaten, kept pegging away, and succeeded in getting a Senatorial committee appointed to come and look at the ocean from the veranda of Senator Jones's beautiful seaside residence, the Senator being one of this same committee. The advocates of the Santa Monica site have been using another argument, to wit, that the people of Los Angeles county have no chance of getting a deep-water harbor at all unless they have the active co-operation of the Southern Pacific Company, which co-operation can only be obtained for Santa Monica. They say that San Diego is a good enough harbor anyhow, and that nothing but the big "bull" which is possessed by Mr. Huntington will induce Congress to vote any money for an artificial harbor in this section. Now this is all absurd. The Southern Pacific Com-

fills the rivers. In like manner it is the sun's rays which, owing to their unequal warming of the air strata, are the cause of the wind. All the motive power of our steam engines originates in the sun's rays, since the energy stored up in the coal is but sun rays which many millions of years ago were absorbed by the plants that constitute the coal. Electric light may be said to be in reality sun light, as far as it is produced by means of steam power or water power. Life of men, as well as of plants and animals, would be impossible without the energy coming from the sun; for the food we partake of is accumulated and transformed sun force, which we also assimilate directly, as is proven by the fact that in darkness neither man nor plant can properly develop.

The "neatness and dispatch" with which Enoch Davis, the wife-murderer, was executed near Lehi, Utah, yesterday, suggests that after all, there may be no more humane means of performing this disagreeable work than by the bullet. The condemned man was seated in a chair, a small piece of paper was placed over his heart as a target, and at the word of command six riflemen, concealed from view in a tent near by, fired simultaneously. Death was instantaneous and, of course, painless, the condemned man scarcely moving a muscle. It is undeniable that hanging is a barbarous and crude method of capital punishment. New York State has tried to improve upon it by the use of electricity, but the complete success of this experiment remains to be demonstrated. The guillotine is "mussy," though unquestionably more humane than hanging. The Utah method seems to be about as simple and painless as any. There is no doubt that it is effectual.

Rev. R. C. Cave of St. Louis, the picturesque donkey whose tray on Decoration day disgusted the nation, has opened his mouth and emitted another "he-haw" in behalf of the "lost cause." At a meeting of the ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Association of St. Louis, Thursday night, he declared that "the men who followed Lee, Jackson and Missouri" were not traitors and rebels, but true-hearted patriots, battling for their homes and native land, "with a great deal more dash of the same sort." "The time has come," he announced, flamboyantly, "when our feelings and convictions must be crystallized into a form that shall be thundered down to future generations." The name of the Rev. Cave will be "thundered down to future generations" as the longest-eared ass that ever he-hawed in Missouri. Sure!

The amount of blood that has actually flowed thus far in the Breckinridge campaign is ridiculously small in comparison to the blood-thirsty talk that has been indulged in on both sides. But the two colonels are getting pretty mad, and it is quite possible that the blue grass of their district may be drenched with chivalric gore before this thing is ended. It would be very sad, of course, if one or both of the doughty colonels should be removed from the scenes of earth before election day; but the ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out.

Reports from Bluefields indicate that the Nicaraguan government is carrying things with a rather high hand in the treatment of Americans resident within its territory. Complaints of this nature have been submitted to the government of the United States, and that the great majority of the citizens of Los Angeles and Southern California do not care a fig which of these two places gets the harbor.

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These people, even those who have a

smattering of science, fully realize the

extent to which we upon the earth are

dependent upon the sun. Scarcely more

are a man's limbs dependent upon

the action of his heart than the inhabi-

tants of the planets are upon the

great central luminary, the source of

heat and life.

It is a fact that the sun's rays are

the source of all terrestrial energy.

Thus, the motive power of streaming

water has its origin in the sun's rays,

because it is their heat that causes

the evaporation of the water on the

earth's surface, which from the

clouds returns as rain to the earth and

fills the rivers. In like manner it is

the sun's rays which, owing to their

unequal warming of the air strata, are

the cause of the wind. All the motive

power of our steam engines originates

in the sun's rays, since the energy

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land, displayed on a triumphant arch. Mr. Cleveland's "war record," somehow, do not seem to be appreciated in the Grand Army.

Los Angeles banks make another creditable showing in Bradstreet's weekly clearing-house report. The gain over the same week last year is 26.2 per cent.

POLITICAL POINTS.

A "non-partisan" ticket has been put in the field in Alameda county, and its projectors have great hope of pulling it through.

Mr. Estes' meeting with a cordial and unanimous reception everywhere, which presages his election by an old-time Republican majority.

At the San Jose Mercury observes,

"California will not content herself with any Democratic bud this year; she demands

the Republican blossoms of prosperity and protection."

The Oakland Tribune very cruelly refers to Candidate Budd as "a man whose public experience has been limited to two years in Congress, during which he accomplished nothing."

The Arizona Republic, in State convention assembly, denounced the Democratic attack upon their cattle and wool interests.

They evidently don't appreciate the "shackles" removed from their industry.

Mrs. Martin has held the office of County Superintendent of Schools in Sonoma county two terms, and she is a candidate for re-election. The Healdsburg Express says she is the best Superintendent of Schools in the state.

The nine Democrats in the next Vermont Legislature will be somewhat lame among 223 Republicans, but their feelings will not compare with those of Edward Carroll of Leavenworth in 1859, when he was the only Democrat in the Kansas Senate.

Gov. Henry B. Cleaves of Maine sums up the political situation in that State in a sentence, as follows: "There is a strong feeling in the Democratic party throughout the State." There will be a similar collapse throughout the country later on.

(San Francisco Bulletin) Mr. Popper's obscuration smears an incident in the political sky. What we want is to have the whole firmament of bosom rolled up as a scroll and laid away for safe keeping.

Mr. S. W. Benedict, of San Francisco, has no idea what Populism will do when it comes into power.

(Kansas City Star) Whatever may have been the quality of Mr. Jones's Republicanism in the past, it is not to be allowed to interfere with his prospects in the future.

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COULD NOT AGREE.

A Hung' Jury in the Platt Harris Case.

After Five Hours' Deliberation They Were Unable to Agree.

Said to Have Stood Eight to Four in Favor of Conviction—Judge Ross's Charge—The Closing Argument.

The trial of the sensational case against Emil Harris and C. D. Platt, for conspiring to blackmail E. E. Crandall, and the misuse of the United States mail, was concluded in the United States District Court yesterday, the jury, after five hours' deliberation, being discharged on account of their inability to agree upon a verdict.

There was a larger crowd in attendance yesterday than at any previous stage of the trial, and the amount of interest manifested in the case may be gauged from the fact that at least fifty of the spectators, who were unable to find seats, remained standing in the courtroom and sat outside from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 o'clock in the evening, in spite of the heat.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS.

The last day's proceedings opened at 9 o'clock sharp, when W. A. Cheney, Esq., took the floor for the purpose of presenting the case to the jury from Platt's point of view. The theme of his argument was that Platt merely acted as a spy for Crandall in connection with his matrimonial troubles.

W. T. Williams, Esq., of counsel for the defendant, Harris, followed with a charge to the jury that Platt had been instrumental in bringing about the marriage of Crandall. He in turn gave way to United States Attorney Dennis, who, in closing the argument for the prosecution, paid his respects to the defendant's counsel and the defendants themselves in unmeasured terms, and shattered the fabric they had so carefully constructed, with herculean blows.

THE JUDGE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

At 12:30 Judge Ross read the following instructions to the jury:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: The offense with which the defendants are by the indictment charged is, in substance, this: That at the time and place there alleged, they, Platt and Harris, combined and confederated together and devised a scheme to defraud E. E. Crandall, and, in its execution, to misuse the postoffice establishment of the United States, which would bring about the reparation of the damages to Crandall."

Platt and Harris had in his possession certain copies of letters and certain reprints which would show or tend to show that Crandall was guilty of some offense, and that, if Crandall was to be convicted, he would pay to Harris a certain sum of money, he, Platt, in consideration of such payment, to Harris, could and would do his bidding.

On the publication of such letters and reprints, and that, in pursuance of that scheme to defraud Crandall, and to misuse the postoffice establishment of the United States, defendants did place and caused to be placed in the postoffice of the United States at the city of Los Angeles the letter and the documents, and which have been introduced in evidence.

"The charge you will observe, is that the defendants combined and confederated together to commit the acts alleged, and that, in pursuance of such conspiracy, they did commit the alleged acts.

"To constitute the crime alleged in the indictment, and to justify the verdict of guilty against the defendants, you must be satisfied from the evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the defendants did combine and confederate together and devise the alleged scheme to defraud Crandall, and, as an element of the scheme, to send the letter set out in the indictment through the United States mail, and in the execution of the scheme to defraud Crandall, that they did deposit or cause to be deposited the said letter in the United States postoffice.

Whether or not the alleged conspiracy existed, may be established by circumstantial as well as by direct evidence, but cannot be proved merely by declarations of either Platt or Harris made out of the witness box and not in the presence of the other.

"If you find that the alleged conspiracy was formed and entered into between the defendants Platt and Harris, then each and every act and declaration of either conspirator in the execution of the scheme is, in law, the act and declaration of both conspirators.

"If you find that the alleged conspiracy and combination was never entered into by and between the defendants, or that the alleged acts were never committed by them, the case of the government will, of course, fall to the ground, and your verdict should be not guilty.

"Under no circumstances, both defendants must be found guilty or neither of them, for a conspiracy is an agreement or combination between two or more persons to effect an unlawful purpose.

The defendants in this case, as are, by law, presumed to be innocent of the crime charged against them, and the burden of establishing their guilt rests upon the prosecution. To justify their conviction, each of the elements that the court has told you constitute the alleged offense must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. But by reasonable doubt is not meant a mere imaginary or possible doubt, but it is such doubt as is based on all of the evidence, and is reasonable in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case.

The defendant Harris has given evidence of his good character in respect to his traits involved in this charge. Good character of a defendant in a criminal case, when proven, is a fact to be considered by the jury in connection with all of the other facts and circumstances of the case, arriving at a verdict, and, while it may be sufficient to create a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury, it is by no means conclusive, and should not be given undue weight.

You are the exclusive judges of the credibility of each and every witness whom you believe the state has called to bear on the issue, you are at liberty to disregard and entirely disregard the whole testimony of such witness, for a witness false in one part of his testimony is to be distrusted in others.

The defendants have testified in their own behalf, in considering the weight and effect to be given their testimony, in addition to noticing their manner and the probability of their statements, taken in connection with all the evidence in the case, you should consider their relation and the situation under which they give their testimony, the consequences thereof resulting from the trial, and all the inducements and temptations which would ordinarily influence persons in their situation. If convincing, and carrying with it belief in its truth, you should act upon it; if not, you have a right to reject it; not, however, arbitrarily, but according to the bulk of the evidence. Every witness is presumed to speak the truth. Yet, unfortunately, they do not always do so. In the present case, the conflict in the testimony is so sharp, and is of such a nature, as to leave no doubt that some of the witnesses have committed wilful and perjury. It is your province to decide in this conflict, for the facts of the case are for you to determine.

Your sole aim should be to ascertain the truth, without regard to who may suffer, or who may benefit by it. You should not base your verdict upon any single, isolated fact or circumstance, but you should take into account all of the evidence disclosed by every act, declaration and motive, and then, in view of your oath, declare by your verdict your conscientious convictions in respect to the

guilt or innocence of the defendants. If the evidence in the case satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants did combine, agree and confederate together, and devise the alleged scheme to defraud Crandall, and as an element of the scheme, to send the letter in the United States mail, and, in the execution of the scheme to defraud, that they, or either of them, did deposit, or cause to be deposited, the said letter in the United States postoffice at Los Angeles for such transmission, you should find the defendants guilty in the indictment; unless you are so satisfied, you should find them not guilty."

TURNED OVER TO THE MARSHAL.

Turning to counsel, Judge Ross simply remarked: "The instructions asked to be given by counsel on both sides are refused."

Contrary to expectation, no denum was made by defendants' counsel, and the jury was turned over to Deputy Marshal Goodrich, who was directed by the court to take them out to lunch before locking them up.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

Nothing was heard of or from the jury by the anxious watchers outside the courtroom in which the jurors were locked up all forenoon, but at 5:10 o'clock Judge Ross reconvened court and inquired whether or not any agreement had been reached.

Foreman Rosencrans arose in his seat and said: "We have agreed, but no verdict has been agreed upon, and that there was no possibility of an agreement."

Judge Ross remarked that it was very desirable that a verdict be got at in this case, and expressed the desire to hear from some of the other jurors: "Juries Hicks, King, and Salsbury, thereupon announced severally that in their opinion there was no possibility of agreement."

United States Attorney Dennis asked the court to inquire how the jurors stood, relatively, without, of course, asking upon what they were divided; but Judge Ross ignored this request, as Mr. Gage announced on behalf of the defendants that the jurors were willing to agree upon a question of fact if they had no objection to their being discharged.

The United States Attorney thereupon stated that he had no desire to keep the jurors locked up all night, as the result would probably be the same in the morning, and the court thereupon discharged the jurors.

It was subsequently reported that four or five ballots were taken in the jury-room, and that the result was the same, eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Just what the facts upon which they split were, could not, however, be ascertained.

FIELD OF POLITICS.**MORE TALK OF DEMOCRATIC POPULIST FUSION.**

rumors as to Trades and Counter-trades—The Probable Truth of the Matter—Political Points.

Democratic and Populist politicians were busy yesterday discussing the situation and wondering whether the fusion movement would bring about a successful finish. It appears that a definite conclusion has not been arrived at yet and that the negotiations which have been under way for several days are still pending. One of the most far-fetched rumors set about yesterday was the fact that the Populists were ready to give up all of the county officers providing that their candidate for Congress, Bowman, was endorsed by the Democrats. This story was termed "absurd and utterly wild" by leading Democrats, who were interviewed on the subject last evening. The information was vouchsafed, however, that the impression prevailed that both Populists and Democratic candidates for Congress and the county nominations would be distributed equally, if possible, between the two parties. The Democrats are sensible of the fact that they have put up some very weak men, and they acknowledge that many of the Populist nominees are poor number to buy. Their argument is that they did not "double-bet," that candidates all along the line had at least a few of the better class will get inside the fence.

The Populists are particularly anxious to secure as many members of the Legislature as possible, and their energies are being bent in this direction very strongly. It is believed that the Populists will do more as a Populist than a Democrat, from his sympathy for the "Industries" and other nomads, has, so it is said, been engaged in consultation with the Populists nearly every day since the county convention was held and, although the Democrats have rather disengaged Mr. Brown as leader, it is believed that he has been instrumental in urging the fusion plan from the Populist side.

Republicans, nevertheless, continue to reiterate their strong belief that even a solid combination cannot wrest the offices from them this year.

And not a few Democrats are of the same opinion.

Political Points.

Chairman Wood of the Republican County Central Committee has not yet announced his choice for secretary or member of the Executive Committee. It is believed that he will report his selection today.

A political meeting will be held at Monroe this evening, a debate between Lee Fairchild, Republican, and a Populist named Smith, having been arranged for as a part of the programme.

The Democrat County Central Committee will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Jeffersonian Club, Farmers and Merchants' Bank building, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the Auditing Committee of the Republican County Central Committee at the office of Chairman Wood, on Temple street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

"Vags" Jailed.

Frank Gridley and Moses Green were brought to the County Jail from Pomona yesterday. They were booked for petty larceny.

DEATH RECORD.

SHAW & SAMSON, Funeral Directors, No. 506 South Spring Street, Tel. No. 1829.

STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION SHOOT.

Pigion shooting at Santa Monica. Valuable prizes for all. Special train on Southern Pacific leaves Santa Monica for Los Angeles 6:30 o'clock this evening. Round trip, 50 cents.

Cure Your Dandruff.

It looks like a dandy to the untrained eye. The Dandruff Powder is the only genuine remedy. Try it at H. M. Sale & Sons, 202 Spring street.

STEDMAN'S Soothing Powders claim to be preventive as well as curative. The claim has been recognized for over fifty years.

SHARP & SAMSON, Funeral Directors, No. 506 South Spring Street, Tel. No. 1829.

MOTHERS! Be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while teething. The best of all.

W. R. TULLIS, Watchmaker, 406 South Spring Street.

SPORT AT THE TRAP.**The First Day of the State Shoot.**

Three Matches, With a Little "Freeze-out" to Fill in the Day.

All of the Events Well-filled—Some of the Well-known Marksmen in Attendance—Field Notes.

SANTA MONICA, Sept. 14.—(Special Correspondence.) The first day of the thirteenth annual meeting and shoot of the State Sportsmen's Association found a goodly field of shots in attendance, and conditions generally favorable to a successful meeting. A programme has been arranged for the three days' sport, and there is no lack of birds or enthusiasm. The range is pleasantly located with natural shade for participants and visitors, and well removed from danger of injuring or disturbing the public. A grandstand has been erected with a large seating capacity, where the work of the cracks may be minutely observed.

The marksmen present, who participated in the first day's shooting included Crittenton, Robinson, San Francisco, who uses a Liddie gun; Charles Merrill, Stockton, Greener, Judah, Fresno, LeFever, Col. Woodbury, Pasadena, Smith; C. E. Worden, San Francisco, Clapham; Allen, Oren, Wilkerson, William Nordhoff, Riverside, Smith; E. Unger, Los Angeles, Smith; Smith, Riverside, Francott; H. W. Keller, Santa Monica, Parker; Lou Ralph, J. C. Cline and Greening, Los Angeles, Gus Knight, Bear Valley, Parker; M. Chick, San Diego, Smith; J. Schumacher, Green, and Eugene Maxwell, Los Angeles, Scott; Archibald Freeman, Centralia, Green, and Joseph Singer, Los Angeles, Clapham.

THE FIRST MATCH.

The first match of the day was twelve birds, twenty-eight and thirty yards rise, five traps. Both barrels allowed. Entrance \$10. All purse divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Knight shot at thirty yards, all others at twenty-eight. Following is the score:

Chick 1 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 1 10
Merrill 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 9
Knight 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 10
Unger 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 10
Robinson 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 10
Fox 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 12
Woodbury 1 2 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 7
Packard 0 2 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 10

SECOND EVENT.

For the second event there was a flood of contestants. It was a ten-bird match, \$7.50 entrance, rise as before. Knight and Schumacher shot at thirty yards, the others at twenty-eight. Following is the score:

Chick 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 1 10
Merrill 2 0 1 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 0 1 9
Knight 2 1 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 10
Unger 2 0 1 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 10
Robinson 2 0 1 1 2 1 0 2 2 1 2 1 0 12
Fox 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 12
Trotz 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 12
Schumacher 0 2 1 2 1 0 2 2 1 2 1 0 12
Green 0 2 1 2 0 1 2 1 0 2 2 1 0 12
Knight 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 9
Allen 0 2 0 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 6
Ralph 1 0 2 2 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 8
Keller 1 0 2 2 1 2 0 1 2 1 2 1 8
Worden 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 1 2 1 7
Freeman 0 0 1 2 0 1 2 1 0 1 2 6
Singer 1 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 2 0 7

THIRD MATCH.

For the third match, eight birds, twenty-eight yards rise, entrance \$5, sixteen entries, and the firs began with two shots and a lost bird by Worden. Some of the others did better, and some did worse.

Knight and Schumacher shot at thirty yards. The score at the conclusion was as follows:

Worden 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 4
Robinson 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 3
Merrill 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 2 1 8
Smith 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 7
Freeman 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 7
Fox 2 1 1 0 1 2 1 2 1 0 9
Schumacher 0 2 1 2 0 1 2 1 2 1 9
Knight 1 1 1 1 0 2 1 2 1 7
Allen 1 1 1 1 0 2 1 2 1 8
Ralph 0 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 6
Keller 1 0 2 2 1 2 0 1 1 8
Worden 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 8
Knight 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 8
Allen 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 7

THE EAST SIDE.

Young Peachy on the Road to Recovery—Locals.

Archie Peachy, the young man who so nearly shot himself to pieces a few weeks ago, is now reported as doing remarkably well, and will probably be able to get out of doors in the course of another fortnight. The wound in his side has healed and those in his arm and thigh are rapidly improving. The ball has not been found, but is supposed to be located in some cut of the way place either beneath the collar bone or around the shoulder joint.

Rev. Dr. D. H. Hill, who was recently called from Pasadena to fill the vacant pastorate of the East Los Angeles Congregational Church, has accepted the call and will take hold of his new charge one week from tomorrow. This ends the long-standing search for a pastor. Mr. Hill having the unanimous support of all factions and therefore the respect and admiration of the entire community.

A jolly party of pleasure-seekers will, it is expected, leave this morning for San Pedro, to embark upon the steamer Yacht Ranger for a cruise about Catalina, San Clemente and the adjacent islands around.

The party will be in charge of F. J. Shorb of South Johnson street, who owns the yacht, and will include several Fast Sailors, as well as some from Fullerton and Clearwater. In all, it is expected that there will be fourteen or fifteen gentlemen, and the intention is to take guns, fishing tackle and provisions enough for a ten days' outing; additional supplies to be secured at the Islands if necessary.

The Populists are particularly anxious to secure as many members of the Legislature

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

CIRCULATION.

Exhibit Compiled from the Swn
Monthly Reports Heretofore
Published.

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION STATEMENTS for the past two years, vis., from Sept. 1, 1892, to Sept. 1, 1893, and from Sept. 1, 1893, to Sept. 1, 1894.

L. From Sept. 1, 1892, to Sept. 1, 1893.

Total circulation

Month.	1892.	1893.
September,	355,250	359,905
October,	358,720	362,005
November,	341,005	362,905
December,	362,435	360,705
January,	376,115	369,705
February,	349,505	369,705
March,	381,635	376,705
April,	376,705	369,705
May,	369,705	369,705
June,	362,225	369,705
July,	384,975	369,705
August,	361,265	369,705
Aggregate for the year...	4,420,590	4,425,445
Daily average for the year...	12,111	12,376

H. From Sept. 1, 1893, to Sept. 1, 1894.

Total circulation

Month.	1893.	1894.
September,	367,250	359,905
October,	358,720	362,005
November,	411,005	362,905
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Increase over daily average of preceding year...	1,105	1,105

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One Word Cent a for Each Insertion.

WANTED— Help, Male.

PETTY, HUMMEL & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS, 300-302 W. Spring, in basement California Bank Building, Tel. 509.

(Open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.) except Sunday.)

Good help, \$20 etc. not over 120 lbs.; man and wife for ranch, etc. etc.; wagon wood-workers who can some horsemanship, etc.; cook, washer, cutter, 400 cards oak wood, \$1.50 card; see employer in office today; blacksmith to take shop on shares; man and wife, orchard and housework, \$40 etc.; canary, \$10 week.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Waitress, nice hotel, country, \$15 per week; fare; chambermaid, country, \$15; bus; maid; cook, \$20 week; German preferred; woman, dish-washer, city, \$15 per week; waitress, city, \$15 per week.

PETTY, HUMMEL & CO.

WANTED—CANNASSEURS ON SALARY, Room 6, 102 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN, work in house, country or German girl preferred, \$30 SIDGWELL ROAD, on Temple st. 16

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be good cook. Call at 3646 SENECA ST., near Adams, bet. 10 and 12 S. Hill st. 16

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, call at 816 WESTLAKE AVE., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. Take cable car going west. 16

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST AT light housework and care of 2 children. Third floor, bet. 10 and 12 Hill st. 16

WANTED—1ST CLASS GIRLS, general work, \$25. WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, 125 E. Fourth st. 16

WANTED—HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD help. MRS. SCOTT & MISS McCARTHY, 101 S. Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework, 10 hours per day. Room 102 S. HOPE st. 16

WANTED—CANVASSEURS ON SALARY, Room 6, 102 S. BROADWAY. 16

WANTED—A GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl; must make good bread. 92 S. PEARL ST. 16

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GERMAN cook. 1407 FIGUEROA. 16

WANTED—Help, Male and Female.

WANTED—HELP FREE AND WORK, E. NITTINGER, 314 S. Spring. Tel. 111.

WANTED— To Rent.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, or one room, to let for housekeeping; will rent for 6 months; must be moderate; state full particulars and lowest price to W. H. D. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO RENT: WE HAVE GOOD reliable customers wanting to rent 6 and 6-room houses; moderate terms; same applicable for larger houses; list at once with W. H. D. PIPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 16

WANTED—TO RENT A FIRST-CLASS DINING-room and kitchen by responsible persons; where from 25 to 50 boarders could be accommodated. Address X. box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—YOUR HOUSES, FLATS AND stores to let; we give special attention to this department of our business. HAGAN, 101 BROADWAY.

WANTED—LODGING-HOUSE TO CARE FOR by a competent man and wife; purchase of same probable if for sale. Address X. box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—TO RENT THREE FURNISHED rooms, or 4 to 6 unfurnished rooms, within walking distance to Court House. Address X. box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—TO LEASE BY RESPONSIBLE party, house of 8 or 10 rooms, close in; will pay \$50 to \$60 per month. S. K. LINDLEY, 106 Broadway. 15

WANTED—LEAVE YOUR HOUSES, COTTAGES, flats and stores at the renting department of W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO LIST YOUR HOUSES WITH us if you want to secure good tenants. HAGAN & CO., 101 S. BROADWAY. 16

WANTED—TO RENT 10 ACRES OR MORE with house, south or east part of city, P. O. BOX 98, city. 16

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL HOUSE about 3 rooms, cheap rent. Address R. BOX 628, city. 16

WANTED— Partners.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AMERICAN lady who understands restaurant business would like to meet lady or gentleman with whom she can enter into a partnership in a refined manner. Address X. box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS come to California for his health would like to join few others in forming a refined fruit and residence settlement. Address TOURIST, Times office. 16

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH \$1500 CASH capital; a fine opportunity for the right man; the very best references required and given. Address X. box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—PARTNER IN GENERAL OFFICES; must be acquainted and have good references; no capital required. Address X. box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—A PARTNER IN CAMBRIDGE HOUSE. Address X. box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—CIRCULATION STATEMENTS for the past two years, vis., from Sept. 1, 1892, to Sept. 1, 1893, and from Sept. 1, 1893, to Sept. 1, 1894.

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WANTED—

Situations, Male.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF age would like to get place to do chores morning and evening in exchange for board and room; or have place to live in University; can give the best of reference. Address F. J. NEER, 732 S. Flower st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AND woman; with best rates; good references; electric car to Adams st. or 10th st. Address X. box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address; a position as clerk or assistant in law office; experience preferred. Address L. P. O. BOX 326, 16

WANTED—A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; one acquainted with life insurance office work preferred. Address X. box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—POSITION, HOTEL OR RESTAURANT; convenient city; good compensation. Address X. box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON range; 14 years' experience on Pacific Coast; good references. Address X. box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED—POSITION AS POLEMAN FOR Japanese cook, situation with nursery, stock-raising and agriculture. Address TORY, 84 Spring st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COACHMAN FOR steady and reliable. Address C. M. TIMES OFFICE. 16

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Crops and Markets.

The produce market in general has been quiet during the past week, without any noteworthy change. Cool mornings and evenings have retarded the ripening of late fruits. Figs, especially, are very late. The crop of pears is heavy and they have been selling at low prices—from \$6 to \$12 a ton. Apricots have paid growers well this season. Growers in Ventura county are holding out for from \$12 to 10 cents a pound.

The prune harvest has been in full blast during the week. The first carload of new-crop California prunes was shipped from San Jose on the 28th of last month. The French crop is said to be very large, which will have a tendency to keep down prices.

Prunes have been selling up north at from 6½ to 7½ cents, in carload lots.

Despatches from London say that the first shipment of fresh California fruit to that market this season has whetted the appetites of consumers, and there is a strong demand for more. The taste, color and quality of the fruit were fully approved. Much of it was repacked and sold as English fruit, which is a doubtful compliment to California.

The barley market has been firmer during the past week, as it becomes more evident that much grain will have to be imported to supply the local demand.

Prunes and Raisins.

An interesting bulletin has just been issued by the State Fruit Exchange on the prune crop. It is shown that six years ago the importation of prunes at all ports of the United States was over 30,000,000 pounds, which may, therefore, be regarded as the normal annual consumption of the American people, say one and a quarter pounds per capita. As the consumption has probably not varied, it seems that California's production of the fruit reduced the importation from 30,000,000 pounds in 1887 to 10,000,000 pounds in 1892. At this rate it will not take long to enable the country to dispense with the French fruit altogether, unless the French should learn to grow a finer fruit than ours, or Congressional action gives them our market. It has already done something to that effect by reducing the duty from 2 cents to 1½ cents.

The same story is told by the statistics of the raisin industry. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the importation of foreign raisins at all the ports of the United States was 40,340,000 pounds. In the year ending June 30, 1893, times being prosperous and the consumption normal, the importation was reduced to 27,543,000 pounds, and in the following year, which ended June 30 last, times being hard and a general disposition prevailing to curtail the use of luxuries, the importation of foreign raisins was reduced to 13,751,000 pounds. In 1887 California's output of raisins was nominal, so that the normal requirement of the country at large may be stated as the quantity imported in that year. Last year the product of California was, in round numbers, 1,000,000 boxes of twenty pounds each, or one-half the total consumption of the country. This advance in the industry has been accomplished on a duty of 2½ cents. It remains to be seen how our raisin-growers will prosper with the duty reduced to 1½ cents.

It is true that California raisins and prunes are equal, if not superior, to those which are raised in any part of the world; that our advantages of soil and climate enable us to grow immense crops, but at the same time it should be remembered that the question of labor is a very important one in picking and preparing the fruit. As long as we have to compete with European labor that works at 25 cents a day or even less we shall need some protection for California fruit.

Information for Fruit-shippers.

The Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued an eight-page pamphlet on the subject of protection of fruits, vegetables and other fruit products from heat or cold during transportation. It contains a number of suggestions which are of the greatest value to fruit-shippers and growers, and is in fact the most valuable thing of the kind in relation to the horticultural industry of the State that has ever been issued by the department. Fruit from the Pacific Coast to the Mississippi or the Atlantic Coast has to pass through almost every variety of temperature at any time of the year, and it therefore becomes a matter of the greatest importance for the shipper to study these conditions.

Harris Brothers.

A local fruit commission firm has received a letter from a commission firm in Seattle, referring to the operations of the firm of Harris Bros. of Tacoma, against whom, as already described in The Times, a suit has been commenced by a number of fruit-growers at Alhambra. The Seattle firm states that the disclosures were no surprise to them—in fact they think it is another instance where only one part has been told. They say that these people will have lawsuits piled up against them from the State of Washington down to the southern part of California, their mode of doing business being demoralizing to themselves as well as to their shippers and competitors.

Sowing Less Wheat.

There is no doubt that the low price of wheat, which now prevails, will result in a smaller acreage of this crop during the coming year. This will be a natural result, and we have no desire to interfere with it. The acreage of winter wheat a year ago was considerably decreased, but it is now believed that the increased yield per acre will make the crop of 1894 as good, if not better, than that in 1893, which was generally a light yield in the States of greatest winter wheat, in the States growing this grain drought has destroyed many million bushels, and it is probable that the aggregate wheat yield will not be greater than it was a year ago, with at least a reduction of seventy-five millions in the amount in farmers' hands.

The American Cultivator says:

The right way out of present unfortunate conditions in wheat-growing is for farmers to sow only so much wheat ground as they can prepare and fertilize in the best manner. This will, with most farms, mean a considerable reduction of acreage. If the acreage is reduced, so as to bring a larger yield, like the recent winter wheat crop, the farmer will get a higher price for his product, or if he

afford sufficient material for more than one article. Here Gen. Bidwell, the owner of Rancho Chico, began to plant native and exotic trees as early as 1856 in what was then a great unfenced cattle range on the north side of Chico Creek. Some earlier efforts to grow young conifers from the Sierras had utterly failed, when a Scotch gardener, Mr. John MacMichael, offered to transplant specimens of native California trees to the place.

He brought down about a hundred selected specimens of pines, firs and other conifers; of mountain oaks, of ceanothuses, manzanitas and various shrubs. Every one grew, and some of the pines thus transplanted are now 100 feet high, with trunks 24 feet in diameter. The bulk of the ornamental planting, however, was not done until about 1868, and, except where otherwise noted, the trees hereinafter named are 25 to 26 years old. In the first ranks of notable trees is the famous "El Palo Alto," which stands on the lawn east of the mansion. It was illustrated several years ago in the Century Magazine, but it is larger and more picturesque now. The variety is the old Mission, known as Black California, an immense bearer, not as hardy as some, but a central tree of the family. It is the strongest known. Spreading out from a central crown the tree has sent out vast boughs that have rooted somewhat after the fashion of an Indian Banyan, and so extended themselves. It still keeps the appearance of a single tree, however, a broad low tree, fifty feet high, with boughs that cover a circle nearly a hundred feet across.

Two specimens of Quercus Robur merit attention. They are very shapely, with clear trunks twenty inches in diameter, and are, perhaps, forty-five feet high. A Quercus Cerris of about the same age stands near the "El Palo Alto." It was illustrated several years ago in the Century Magazine, but it is larger and more

picturesque now. The variety is the old Mission, known as Black California, an immense bearer, not as hardy as some, but a central tree of the family. It is the strongest known. Spreading out from a central crown the tree has sent out vast boughs that have rooted somewhat after the fashion of an Indian Banyan, and so extended themselves. It still keeps the appearance of a single tree, however, a broad low tree, fifty feet high, with boughs that cover a circle nearly a hundred feet across.

The tree has four coats. The outermost is the skin of the cavity of the belly and the common covering of all the intestines. That by which they are confined in their respective situations, and from which a fluid is secreted that prevents any friction between them. This is called the peritoneum, which stretches around the inside of the stomach.

The second is the muscular coat, consisting of two layers of fibers, one running lengthwise and the other circular, and by means of which a constant gentle motion is communicated to the stomach, mingling the food more intimately together and preparing it for digestion. The third is the pressure of which the food, when properly prepared is urged on into the intestines.

The fourth is the mucous coat covers but a portion of the inside of the stomach. It is a continuation of the lining of the gut. There are numerous glands in it which secrete a mucous fluid, and it is probably intended to be a reservoir in which the food is held while it remains for a while, and softened and bitter prepared for the action of the other or true digestive portions of the stomach.

The fifth is the skin-like coat covers but a portion of the inside of the stomach. It is a continuation of the lining of the gut. There are numerous glands in it which secrete a mucous fluid, and it is probably intended to be a reservoir in which the food is held while it remains for a while, and softened and bitter prepared for the action of the other or true digestive portions of the stomach.

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The

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS



PASADENA.

PREPARING TO WORK ON THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Freeholders Held Another Meeting—The Dried Fruit Outlook—A Wedding to Be at the Old Mission.

PASADENA, Sept. 14.—(Special Correspondence.) The numerous dryhouses in and about Pasadena have been running full hand in disposing of the fruit crop, but peaches are now nearly all used up. A large yield of prunes will yet supply much work for the dryers. At one establishment, that of the Pasadena Highland Fruit Association, over 500 tons of green fruit have been handled this season. The prices offered for the fruit by buyers are not yet any better than they were, but the local controllers of the output are yet hoping that the market will better. The members of the Dried Fruit Association say that their organization is strong enough to demand reasonable prices, but strong influences are at work to bear the dried fruit. So far as known only one carload of dried fruit has yet been consigned from Pasadena, and on that shipment an advance of 4 cents was made to the consigner.

THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

The board of fifteen freeholders, elected for preparing a new charter for Pasadena, met at Capt. Simpson's office Thursday evening, at which Chairman Simpson presided, and Secretary James H. Campbell presented the draft of the proposed charter and approval of the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting on the first of the month, to map out the work of the board and submit a list of committees, was the principal business of the session. The committee comprising John McDonald, F. S. Wallace and C. M. Simpson, submitted this list of committees, and it was approved unanimously to Chairman John McDonald.

T. S. Wallace, boundaries and wards; A. K. McQuilling, H. H. Rose, W. H. Waterman, election of City Officers, Duty of Board, etc.; Thomas Basbury, J. H. Campbell, James Clarke, and W. H. Campbell, Probate and Taxation; John McDonald, A. H. Conner, F. S. Wallace, Indebtedness and Taxation; C. M. Parker, W. R. Stans, J. W. Vandervort, General Powers of Council; Milford Fish, G. A. Gibbs, C. M. Simpson.

The board adjourned to meet again next Thursday at 4:30 p.m.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

At the evening meeting of the Epworth League at the Methodist church an innovation was made in the usual programme. The literary hour was taken up with a preliminary drill under the leadership of Dr. G. H. Stover, bringing out many questions on points of order. At the next meeting the programme will be a county convention of the "Independent Reform" party, which will doubtless be as amusing as instructive.

The search light, which exhibits now every evening in Pasadena, seems to have a startle to horses in Pasadena, but they will probably have to get used to it, like street cars and other innovations. Admiring audiences every evening watch the performance of the light, which vies with the moon in lighting up the valley.

There is going to be plenty of music in Pasadena, and the bands and choirs, now every evening, will be sure to attract a large audience. The orchestra, which is being formed by George H. Hibbins, recently arrived from Indiana, is now far advanced, and may soon make its bow in public.

S. H. Warner of Middlefield, Ct., is visiting with Mrs. J. G. Davis and family for a few days, completing his pleasure trip through the mountains of Montana, Idaho and Northern California by enjoying the beauties of Pasadena and environs before returning to his home.

A man who gave his name as Alexis was arrested by Marshal Buchanan, Thursday, for peddling without a license, and was fined \$5. The man was caught selling "Servian bonds" of the denominations of \$12, another form of lottery tickets, for a Los Angeles agency.

Hon. J. M. Gleason, the chairman of the State Central Committee of the Prohibition party and Dr. Stephen Foster, editor of the California Voice, will speak at the Prohibition rally to be held at the Hotel Hall Saturday evening.

Messrs. H. Ellington and A. J. Craven of the Hotel Green went to Los Angeles this evening, to be put through their paces by the Elks.

A soap that was given by the Y.P.S.C.E. Society, at the Presbyterian Church parlor this evening was a most enjoyable affair.

George N. Strotz, secretary of the Oregon Fruit and Produce Company, has come to Pasadena to go into business.

Calvin Hartwell, member of the Board of School Trustees, is slowly recovering from his severe siege of illness.

The hot breeze which came in from the desert today was not at all agreeable, but it does not come often.

Mr. Johnson of Alameda was here Thursday to help confer the first degree of the Knights of Columbus.

J. S. Glickman has moved into the house recently occupied by Dr. Van Slyck, on East Colorado street.

A new house is being built on Pasadena avenue, near Elevation drive, for Thomas Cook.

Miss Stevenson of No. 130 South Madison avenue entertained a few friends Thursday evening.

Miss Lene Randall has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Redlands.

Mrs. Meek, nee Carrie Stevens, is visiting her relatives on South Moline avenue.

A cabin is being built on Pasadena avenue, near Grove street, for Mr. E. Frank Decker and family have moved into their new home on the street house.

Charles Fife will go East next Tuesday to enter the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Richards, who has been ill for some time, is reported convalescent.

Special sale Saturday Misses' black hose, two for 25¢ at Bon Accord.

H. E. Montrose of Portland, Or., is visiting in the city.

J. D. Nash is reported on the sick list.

CATALINA ISLAND.

AVALON, Sept. 14.—(Special Correspondence.) The three guns which avenged the scholes of the mountain side and canyon and terrorized small children just before midnight were merely an announcement of the arrival of the Rambler, Capt. Edward Dodge, formerly of the San Francisco Yacht Club, is in command, and W.

ORANGE COUNTY.

OPERATIONS OF THE TUSTIN FRUIT ASSOCIATION.

The Report of the President Presented at the Annual Meeting Yesterday—Garden Grove Republicans.

SANTA ANA, Sept. 14.—(Special Correspondence.) The president of the Tustin Fruit Association made the following report at the annual meeting of the association, held last Wednesday:

"Gentlemen: Your directors wish to submit to you their annual report of the orange business for the season just closed.

The directors have found many difficulties to contend with, as all the details of the organization were now, and it required a good deal of patience to overcome the friction, and to bring the business into working order.

The markets and industries of the country were in a very demoralized condition, and much of our fruit was badly damaged by the frost and scale; so that I am well convinced if it had not been for this organization our growers, both in the association and out of it, could not have recovered control of it as much as they have. Strange crops as they have now done. Your directors have held fifty-six meetings, and besides have served as committees at various times and places in the interest of the association, and no member has ever asked or received any compensation for such service.

"I wish, as president of the association, to thank each member of the board for the cheerful assistance which they have always given, and to say that there has been no disposition from any one to shirk either work or responsibility."

"There has been no favoritism shown to any member of the association, and if any one has been disappointed in his position it has been from causes over which the directors had no control, for I am sure that each one has done the very best he could." A GUY SMITH, President."

GARDEN GROVE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Garden Grove met Thursday evening in the Town Hall and organized the Garden Grove Republican Club, which, of course, is one of the auxiliaries of the Orange County Republican Club. Quite a number of Republicans from Santa Ana, Anaheim, Fullerton and Westminster were present all of whom manifested considerable interest in the organization of the club.

Miss Nell Fraser has returned from a month's vacation with friends in Northern California.

Miss Clara Hull has returned from a month's vacation with friends in Los Angeles and Pomona.

Mrs. M. A. Huff has returned from a week's vacation with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. D. C. High and son, T. C., of Long Beach, visited friends in this city the past week.

Mr. W. H. Moran has returned from a month's vacation with friends in Northern California.

Miss Minnie Newman has returned from a three months' visit with relatives and friends in Ohio.

Miss Eva Phillips will return tomorrow (Saturday) from a week's vacation with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. D. C. High and son, T. C., of Long Beach, visited friends in this city the past week.

Mr. W. H. Moran has returned from a month's vacation with friends in Northern California.

Miss Clara Hull has returned from a month's vacation with friends in Los Angeles and Pomona.

Mrs. M. A. Huff has returned from a week's vacation with friends in Los Angeles.

Harry Bee and family have returned from a two month's outing at Long Beach.

J. W. Musselman of Los Angeles visited friends in Santa Ana the past week.

Miss Nedra Jackson has returned from a month's vacation with friends in Northern California.

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NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Sept. 14.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.02; at 5 p.m., 30.98. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 64 deg. and 91 deg. Maximum temperature, 99 deg.; minimum temperature, 55 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on September 14, 1894. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., seventy-fifth meridian time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Maximum.
Los Angeles, clear	29.98	91	93
San Diego, clear	30.00	87	92
Fresno, clear	29.98	88	88
San Francisco, clear	30.10	72	82
Sacramento, clear	30.09	72	84
Oakland, cloudy	29.92	69	72
Salt Lake City, clear	29	60	60
Omaha, cloudy	29	64	64
St. Louis, partly cloudy	29	64	64
Chicago, cloudy	29	64	64
El Paso, cloudy	29	78	78

GEORGE E. FRANKLIN.

Observer.

On Monday next the grand fall opening will take place at Zobel's Wonder Millinery, No. 219 South Spring street. Mr. Zobel has this season excelled all his former efforts. His display of pattern hats will be the finest ever made in the city. He has succeeded in adding the services of Mrs. Martin to his efficient corps of trimmers. Mrs. Martin is well known throughout the largest Eastern cities for her artistic ability in the millinery line. She will occupy the position of head milliner and founder. The Wonder Millinery extends the cordial invitation to all to inspect the grand opening display.

Saturday special at Volmer's, No. 116 South Spring street, near First: Five hundred decorated China tea plates, 9c; each; 500 decorated China fruit plates, 9c; each; 500 China decorated bread and butter plates, 9c; each; 500 decorated China teacups and saucers, 17c each; 51 sets; 100 chamber pots, decorated in colors, and gilt, \$3c each; 100 thin-blown engraved tumblers, 6c each; 1000 thin-blown tumblers, 4c each.

A grand opening of fall and winter milliners' Parisian novelties, Paris and London patterns and bonnets, will take place Monday and Tuesday, September 17 and 18. The ladies of Los Angeles, Pasadena and vicinity are respectively invited to attend. Mme. D. G. Gossard, No. 125 South Spring street.

Gospel Tabernacle, Charington Tabernacle, Full salvation by Charlot Valentine of the Conservatory of Music at 11 a.m. Also by another lamb of the fold, Farnsworth, at 7:30 p.m. Everybody come.

Azurine Charlie and his entire equestrian company will give an entertainment on the beach at Santa Monica Sunday. Take Santa Fe trains at 9 a.m., 10 a.m. and 1:35 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

The new cook book, entitled "How We Cook in Los Angeles," for sale at Z. L. Parmeles Co., Nos. 232 and 234 South Spring street, and at Eckstein's Drug Store, Bradbury Block. Price \$1.50.

Entomological Superintendent Eisen presented a report on the condition of the High School, in which he said:

"The floor and partitions evince but very little sign of settlement, at the bearings, in fact not as much as should be expected to occur in a building of this class, and at the present time I consider it safe to assume that the board gets along this year by hiring extra rooms. The board has hardly enough money to do this and the Councilmen are taking to the woods."

Mrs. Hughes expressed herself about the action of some of the other members of the board in not supporting her efforts to have room reserved for the accommodation of pupils. She said the most expense is put on the High School the better it is to suit them. When it comes to opening a new room at an expense of a few dollars, however, for the accommodation of fifty or sixty pupils, that is another thing. She supposed there is no such thing.

Mr. Trask resented the imputation of the lady from the Fifth Ward and defended the action of the board in making expenditures for the High School. Every dollar expended there, he said, was absolutely needed.

Engineering Superintendent Eisen presented a report on the condition of the High School, in which he said:

"The floor and partitions evince but very little sign of settlement, at the bearings, in fact not as much as should be expected to occur in a building of this class, and at the present time I consider it safe to assume that the board gets along this year by hiring extra rooms. The board has hardly enough money to do this and the Councilmen are taking to the woods."

Admitting the present favorable status and its apparent immunity from any deterioration by reason of wear and tear, ill-construction or age, does not warrant me in saying that such deterioration is not now going on. On the contrary, I will state that it is now going on, and in the first story, for the passage of tin ducts. I personally discovered one rotten joist end, resting on a brick ledge, and am told that about twenty others have since been discovered by the contractor where he had occasion to remove them in connection with ducts.

"Now, this evidence, rather strongly of the presence of others as yet uncovered, or suspected, and assuming that every joist in the building was rotted to the same extent, and no more, as the one I removed, the floors would still stand with the live load, but would not be able to support the same weight as before now, as dry rot is akin to plant life, and the growth increases in rapidity proportionately as the amount of wooden fiber is consumed, and, once begun on a stick of timber is interminable, provided the cause is not removed.

"I find them and the interior fundamental bearings throughout are strong wooden partitions in the basement, supported on wooden sills at the cement floor line, and in turn supported, on dwarf walls, and hermetically sealed from the air.

"The windows are all set in stone, and are now in a position to dictate their own terms, which they will probably do.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS SPEAK THEIR MINDS.

Mrs. Hughes On High School Expenditures—The Condition of the Building—Routine Business.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last night, at which all of the members except Mr. Buehler were present. The bill being read Mrs. Hughes expressed a good deal of surprise at one of those which was for \$30.95 for drinking fountains. It was explained that such fountains had been placed in the High School.

Mr. Trask moved that the County Board of Education be requested to hold a special examination for the purpose of ascertaining if Miss Whitney is qualified to teach French in the High school.

Mr. Stein said he thought it straining too much on technicalities to do that. He knew of one case where the members knew the board had signed a petition to the county board asking that a certificate be granted a certain special teacher. The petition had been presented as if coming from the city school board, when, as a matter of fact, it came from only a part of the members.

Miss Stein called attention to the fact that the young people have been engaged for some time, but the watch was bitterly opposed by Mrs. Kavanaugh. Finally, owing to the obstinate and most obstinate opposition of the parents, the parties most interested took matters in their own hands. On last Wednesday afternoon Babcock secured a license, and that evening Miss Babcock left the house with one or two of her lady friends, and made her way to where Babcock had a carriage in the residence of Rev. Mr. Gray, where the marriage ceremony was performed. Miss Babcock then returned home, and shortly after Babcock, who boards at the hotel, also put in an appearance. They conducted themselves as if nothing had occurred, and everything passed off pleasantly. The wedding was held on Friday evening.

Mr. Trask moved that the County Board of Education grant a license to Mr. Babcock to be a hundred years old he will never forget his mother-in-law's benediction when she first ascertained that the young lady was a willing accessory to the larceny.

To add to the woes of the newly-wedded pair, Mrs. Babcock's uncle, who lives in the hotel also, declared himself, and intimated that the bride might soon find herself a widow. At Thursday night the tumult raged, and yesterday morning Gray, who was appalled at an effort to make out that no violence was done. Last evening, however, the big special was retained and installed as peace preservers in ordinary, and will remain until all danger is past.

But there is still another complication in the form of an African-American woman, with a proper appreciation of the likes and dislikes of a hotel-keeper's wife, had all her property transferred to her daughter, including the furniture and lease of the hotel, and it all stands in her name. Mrs. Babcock, on her marriage, like a dutiful wife should, should have given her husband a home to return to, manage her affairs, and last evening Mr. Babcock notified the guests that he would take charge, on behalf of his wife, and they would be expected to pay over all money to him.

From all of which it would appear that the young couple, with the police, may have many a day in the situation, and are now in a position to dictate their own terms, which they will probably do.

Mr. Trask resented the imputation of the lady from the Fifth Ward and defended the action of the board in making expenditures for the High School, in which he said:

"The floor and partitions evince but very little sign of settlement, at the bearings, in fact not as much as should be expected to occur in a building of this class, and at the present time I consider it safe to assume that the board gets along this year by hiring extra rooms. The board has hardly enough money to do this and the Councilmen are taking to the woods."

Mrs. Hughes expressed herself about the action of some of the other members of the board in not supporting her efforts to have room reserved for the accommodation of pupils. She said the most expense is put on the High School the better it is to suit them. When it comes to opening a new room at an expense of a few dollars, however, for the accommodation of fifty or sixty pupils, that is another thing. She supposed there is no such thing.

Mr. Trask resented the imputation of the lady from the Fifth Ward and defended the action of the board in making expenditures for the High School. Every dollar expended there, he said, was absolutely needed.

Engineering Superintendent Eisen presented a report on the condition of the High School, in which he said:

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Admitting the present favorable status and its apparent immunity from any deterioration by reason of wear and tear, ill-construction or age, does not warrant me in saying that such deterioration is not now going on. On the contrary, I will state that it is now going on, and in the first story, for the passage of tin ducts. I personally discovered one rotten joist end, resting on a brick ledge, and am told that about twenty others have since been discovered by the contractor where he had occasion to remove them in connection with ducts.

"Now, this evidence, rather strongly of the presence of others as yet uncovered, or suspected, and assuming that every joist in the building was rotted to the same extent, and no more, as the one I removed, the floors would still stand with the live load, but would not be able to support the same weight as before now, as dry rot is akin to plant life, and the growth increases in rapidity proportionately as the amount of wooden fiber is consumed, and, once begun on a stick of timber is interminable, provided the cause is not removed.

"I find them and the interior fundamental bearings throughout are strong wooden partitions in the basement, supported on wooden sills at the cement floor line, and in turn supported, on dwarf walls, and hermetically sealed from the air.

"The windows are all set in stone, and are now in a position to dictate their own terms, which they will probably do.

examining every stage of the eclipse, it presented the appearance of a small piece cut out of the upper edge of the moon's disc.

The previous partial eclipse occurred on March 21 last.

ALL ABOUT A MARRIAGE.

Trouble at the Hotel Southern—A Complicated Affair.

There is war at the Southern, the fashionable family hotel at the corner of Hill and Second streets, and a big special officer from one of the detective agencies has been stationed in the house to preserve the peace. The cause of all this dissension is a marriage, the contracting parties being George M. Babcock, formerly editor of the Figaro, and Miss Julia Kavanaugh, daughter of the proprietor of the hotel.

It appears that the young people have been engaged for some time, but the watch was bitterly opposed by Mrs. Kavanaugh.

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the parties most interested took matters in their own hands.

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XIIITH YEAR.

THE KING OF KOREA.

Frank G. Carpenter Has an Audience With Him.

The American Minister Presented—Our Correspondent Goes Through the Main Gate.

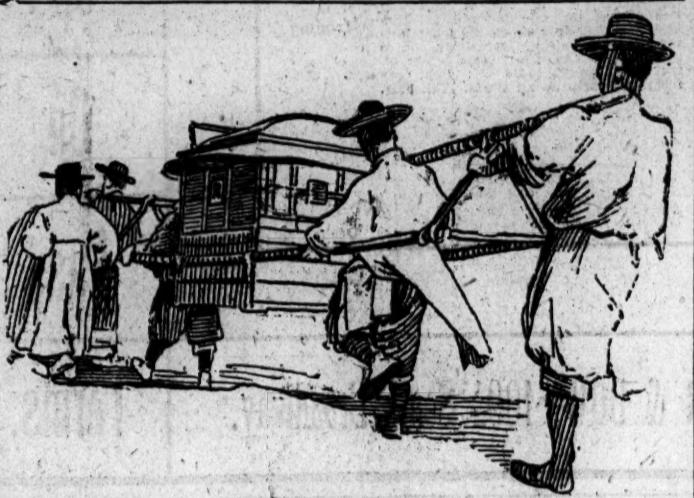
A Drink With the Cabinet—How the King Looks At and Talks His Work and His Character.

He Has Three Thousand Servants and Scores of Banniachs—An Interview With the Crown Prince and a Word About the Queen.

(From Our Correspondent) One of the most interesting men in the world today is the King of Korea. The war between Japan and China is being fought over him, and the future of Asia

depends on all of his Ministers. He is packed full of common sense, and he at once became very angry. He not only said that the Minister should go through the chief gate, but he sent his own chair and servants in order that he might ride there in state. I don't know that he remembered me from my past interview, but he was told I wanted to meet him, and he said that he would give me a special audience after the Minister was over.

I wish I could show you how we marched through the city on our way to the King. One procession of soldiers and servants was at least 100 feet long, and we rode in chairs borne by high-hatted coolies. The King's chair alone like gold in its brass trimmings, and it had mahogany panels. My chair was covered with many blue silk, and Dr. Allen rode in a gorgeous sedan of green. We had a couple of Korean nobles to go with us as interpreters, and these were gorgeously dressed. The Minister, Dr. Allen and myself had on plug hats, broad shirts and swallowtail coats. The servants who came from the palace were dressed in white gowns, belted in at the waist, with sashes of green. The soldiers wore blue coats and plum-colored pants, and out of the back of their black hats were tassels of the brightest vermilion, each of which was as big as a big brush. Oh, it was gay!



On the way to the King.

is involved in the struggle. The King is the absolute ruler of 12,000,000 people. The land of Korea belongs practically to him, and the development of its immense natural resources in gold and coal, which is sure to occur after the war is over, may make him one of the richest Kings in the world.

I had an audience with him six years ago, and I met him in one of his palaces in Seoul just before the outbreak of the present rebellion. He received me with the highest of honors, and I am, I believe, the only strictly private American who has ever gone through the imperial door of the great gate which leads into his palace city.

The King's palaces cover nearly 1000 acres. They lie at the foot of a rugged gray mountain, and a thick wall of stone as high as a two-story house runs around them. This wall is entered by a half dozen great gates, at which day and night, soldiers are stationed to see that only the proper people go in. Each gate has its own rank, and there are special entrances for servants and low nobles. The great central gate is reserved for the highest. It has three doors, and the middle one of them is kept for royalty alone, and only kings and princes are supposed to go through it. I see that the papers state that Gen. Clarence Greathouse, the King's foreign adviser, is the only American who ever entered the palace city through this door. This is not true. The same honor was accorded last May to Minister Gill, Dr. H. N. Allen, and also to me.

This is how it happened. The Korean officials, who put on great airs, have been trying to lessen the rank of foreigners in the eyes of the people. They have made a back entrance to the palace for them, and they proposed to inaugurate this by thus letting in our new Minister, Mr. Gill, who had arrived in Korea during my stay. Minister Gill, however, refused to accept their proposition. He said he represented the President of the United States, and

stalked along in front of us, leading us through great courts till we came to another gate, through the center arch of which we passed. Then we went on through other courts, walled with palaces, past servants clad in brown and red; and by officials wearing all sorts of hats and gowns. There were soldiers everywhere, and Gatling guns stood near some of the entrances. We passed through street after street, walled with the buildings in which live this King and his servants, until we came to a great gate, the side door of which alone was open. The central door was closed. The secretary of the home office stepped through the side gate and expected us to follow. We had gotten used, however, to the arch of honor, and we stopped and waited for the main gate to be opened. The secretary therupon changed his mind. He came back and was practically lifted by his servants to the top of a hill, where there was a new gate, and he led us through this. This brought us into the vestibule built for foreigners. It was a magnificent corridor, so long that you could not see the end as you stood at the top and looked down it. It was lighted at the top and at both sides by beautiful lanterns of white paper. The woodwork was papered with this wonderful Korean paper, which is as smooth as ivory and as strong as leather. The floor was covered with matting as fine as the web of a Panama hat, and so thick that our feet sunk as softly into it as they would have done had it been Brussels carpet. This corridor had many landings. We descended from one to another by easy steps, and after a walk of perhaps a quarter of a mile, we came out of it into an open hall which looked out upon the gardens of the King, and gave a view of the new palace in the distance.

This room was furnished in foreign style, and the highest officials of the King and a number of great nobles of the court were gathered within it. Each noble had his servant with him. Tall, broad-shouldered men, clad in brown gowns and gorgeous hats, stood about as guards.

These are known as the brown-coated koses. They are the bodyguard of the King, and like the famed soldiers of Peter the Great, have been picked out for their height and strength. Nearly every one of them is over 6 feet, and their long gowns make them look like giants. In addition to these there were servants in red caps, servants in caps of purple, and servants with gorgeous headdressings of blue. The officials were clad in their court dresses, and the head of each showed a topknot shining through its fine Korean cap or horsehair, which, with its great wings flapping out at the sides, forms the official headdress. These wings are oval in shape, and they stand out like ears, denoting that their owners are ever listening for the



King and Crown Prince.

commands of the King. The gowns of these officials were of the finest silk, made very full. They fell from their necks to their feet, and nearly covered the great official cloth boots, which made each man look as though he had the gout and was nursing his feet for the occasion. The gowns were of dark green, embroidered with gold on the breast and back, and containing white storks or tigers, according as the man belonged to the civil or the military rank. Each man had a stiff, hoop-like belt about him, which was fastened in some way to his dress, and surrounded his body just below the armpits. These hoops were so large that they stood about six inches out from the dress. They are emblems of rank, and you can tell the position of the man by the character of the gold, jewels, or precious stones with which these hoops are decorated. Some of them were made of a great number of small squares, fastened together by joints, and not a few of these squares were of the purest gold. Others were of silver, and others were of green jadé, amber and other precious stones. Each of these officials wore a ribbon of woven horsehair about four inches wide about his head, and this ribbon was fastened on by a little round button about the size of the back of a collar button, which rested just behind the ear. These buttons also denote rank. Some were of gold, some amber, and others of other precious materials.

These men were all very dignified. We were introduced all around by the Cabinet Minister, who conducted us into the room, and we then sat down to a long table upon which were plates filled with assorted cookies and a variety of macaroons. At each man's seat there were champagne glasses, and the servants opened a half dozen or so of cold bottles while we chatted and waited. The American Minister had his presentation first. He spent about half an hour with His Majesty, and then one of the English-speaking officials came into this room and told me that the King was ready to see me. Taking off my hat and my eye-glasses, I walked with this man through long passageways, walled with stone, by red-capped, red-gowned servants, and past soldiers in gorgeous uniforms, to the gate of a large courtyard. As we moved along my interpreter, who was a high official noble, bent his head over, and his face looked like that of a man in pain at a funeral. As we entered the court he bent half double, and as I looked across it I saw that there was a large open hall facing us. This hall had a massive roof of heavy tiles, and at the front of it there were a number of big round pillars painted red. There were three entrances to it, reached by granite steps, guarded by stone dogs, and the floor was, I judge, about six feet from the ground. Within the hall, in

NOW LET THE CAMPAIGN BEGIN.



The Demo-Populist editors have fumigated their candidates, gathered their munitions of war, and are ready for the fray.

front of a Korean screen, stood the King, with two eunuchs on each side of him holding up his arms. And about him were a number of officials, who bent over half double, and dared not look at him for reverence. All of these officials had these gorgeous storks or tigers on their breasts, and they looked at me out of the tails of their eyes as I came up. My interpreter got down on his knees as he got to the steps. He crawled along the floor to the front of the King and bumped his head upon the carpet. He then bent himself over half double, and remained in this position during the whole of the interview, whispering in tones of awe His Majesty's sentences to me, and my questions to him.

The King was dressed in a gown of crimson silk, cut high at the neck, and embroidered with gold medallions as big around as a tea-plate. There was one of these medallions on each of his shoulders, and one covered each side of the gown at about where the fifth rib is supposed to be located. This gown reached to his feet. It was gorgeous beyond description, and it harmonized with his cream-colored complexion. The sleeves of the gown were very full, and out of them a pair of delicate, shapely hands came from time to time, and clasped each other nervously. On one of his fingers I noted a magnificent diamond ring, and it seemed to me as though the great solitaire must cut his fingers, as he clasped and unclasped his hands, now folding them together, and now pulling one finger after the other, as though he would crack the joints. About his waist he had a belly-band embroidered with jewels, and his feet were clasped with heavy official boots. His head was covered with a navy-blue cap of horsehair net as high as a silk hat. This came well down upon his forehead. It had no brim, and there were no wings at the back, as on the caps of the officials. He shook his own hands at me in Chinese fashion as I came up. I bowed, and I looked him straight in the eye while we talked together. I was not more than five feet away from him, and there was a little table between us. Above us shone the incandescent globes of the Edison electric light, and there was an European carpet on the floor.

The audience was largely given up to the passing of compliments, and it lasted, I judge, about twenty minutes. During it I had a good opportunity to study the King, and I photographed, as it were, his form and features upon my brain. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height. He is rather well built, but not heavy. He has

Leaving the King, I was next introduced to the crown prince, who is now just about 21 years of age, and who is treated with as much veneration by the people as the King himself. I met him in another audience hall, first backing out from the King, and going down the side steps of granite which I had mounted. I do not think that the crown prince is as able a man as his father. Still, my interview with him was short, and he seemed to be coached all the time by the giant eunuchs who stood beside him and held up his arms. My interpreter had to double himself up between us while we talked, and there was quite as much pomp in the present presentation. During the audience I heard a low laugh, which seemed to come from behind a screen at one side of the room. I imagine this was uttered by the Queen or by one of her maids of honor. She often views, I am told, such matters through a peep-hole, and though it would be entirely contrary to official etiquette for her to be seen by a man other than the King, it is said that she knows all that is going on in the palace, and that there is no prominent audience given which she does not thus inspect. She is said to be a most able woman. Her family is the strongest in Korea, and her influence in all governmental matters has been very great.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Fashionable stationery is severely plain—no oddities in shape of paper or envelope or color being permissible. Now and then in correspondence between intimates, a little more liberty is indulged—just to satisfy one's taste for novelty; for instance, in writing to her very particular friends, Mrs. Richard Lounsbury is quite apt to use a three-folded sheet of paper instead of the usual one of two folds. Then, again, when Mrs. Lounsbury uses wax, she stamps it with her Turkish seal, that is, the initials of her name in Turkish characters.

There is a style which is quite French and very chic, of commencing one's letter on the fourth page and going backwards, as it were; any number of young women affect this style, which is considered quite smart. The letter begins on the fourth page and ends on what is ordinarily the third page.

Society has also put the seal of its approval upon very few punctuation marks. This is quite English; for instance, a letter in the possession of the writer, rather recently received from Miss Francis Arnold, contains one period, one comma, one exclamation point—c'est tout—but then the letter is not a very long one, but it is a brilliant illustration of how to write a letter when marks of punctuation are no more.

"Fox How," by the way, is the name Miss Arnold calls her place at Ambleside.

Numerals, too, are quite at a discount. "September the twenty-sixth" is much better form than the ordinal "26th," and when it comes to writing out a street, let it be "Twenty-third street," and not "2d street."

The Marquise Lanza is always very peculiar in this direction. She writes a delightful hand, with the exception of the personal pronoun "I," which, as she writes it, resembles a straight line slightly slanting from right to left. "Clara Lanza" is her signature, and she uses white wax stamped with a coronet.

Mrs. Van Rossemah Cruger usually writes with white violet ink and signs herself "J. Cruger," in a not too legible hand. She uses paper a deep golden cream, upon which stamped in gold is her motto, "Fides deo Fortuna."

Miss Helen Guld being still in mourning, uses stationery with a deep, black border.

Upon her cards are two addresses, both the one in town, "No. 57 Fifth avenue," in the lower right hand corner, and her country one, "Lyndhurst, Irvington-on-Hudson" in the lower left hand corner. Miss Guld writes a clear hand, which displays a good deal of character. She signs herself "Helen M. Gould."

Mrs. William Astor uses as a rule, cream-tinted paper, with her address, "No. 350 Fifth avenue" in gold in the upper right-hand corner, and her coat of arms in the left corner—a lion rampant holding a star, and the motto "Semper Fidelis."

Miss Eleanor Hewitt's dead white stationery is adorned with an extra wise-looking owl, stamped in white, with the motto beneath, "Tam Nocte Quam die Spero." Miss Hewitt writes a rather unformed, tolerably good hand.

"Orphee Farm, Purchase P. O., Westchester County, N. Y." is the rather elaborate heading to the notes sent out by Mrs. Whitehead Reid when she is at her country place, with "Elizabeth Mills Reid" written in a hand which is best described by the word "lady-like," which, though rather an old-fashioned phrase nowadays, is a very expressive one.

FOLLY FARNE.

ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS.

An Organization Effectuated—Election of Officers.

A number of the leading architects and engineers met in the office of F. W. Wood last Tuesday to perfect the organization of an association of engineers and architects. The promoters of the movement, which starts with thirty members, rank among the first of their respective professions, consequently it may be expected that a high standard of membership will be exacted and maintained. Its object is to promote intercourse among its members, the discussion of live, technical topics of the day, and the general advancement of professional interests in Southern California.

The formation of this representative body of men, skilled in their respective professions, is of importance to a community that has before it such matters as the harbor question, the great roads movement, the location of the site of charter, as far as relates to the technical officers of the city, and the other matters largely involving technical points.

The organization was completed by the election of the following officers for the current session: H. Hawgood, member Institute of Engineers; A. C. Tamm, member American Society of Mechanical Engineers, J. N. Preston, member American Institute of Architects, vice-president; O. Morgan, president Southern California Chapter American Institute of Architects; E. T. Wright, member American Society of Civil Engineers, T. A. Eisen, fellow Southern California Chapter American Institute of Architects; J. F. Duckwiler, City Engineer, director; F. Van Vleck, member American Society of Mechanical Engineers, secretary and treasurer.

PER WEEK 20¢; FIVE CENTS FOR MONTH 50¢.

JOHN P. JONES.

The Picturesque Populist Senator from Nevada.

Some Interesting Events in the Life of the Champion of Silver.

He Boarded With Justice Field of the Supreme Court and George H. Gorham in the Early Gold Days.

How He Made His First Fortune and Lost It—Mining Shares which Jumped from \$4 to \$200 in a Day—The only "Bonanza" Senator Who Has Earned His Salary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(Special Correspondence.) The hero of the recent political sensation, John P. Jones of Nevada, is the most picturesque figure in the United States Senate. There have been others who have risen to wealth and political eminence from very small beginnings, but none of them look back on so varied and sensational career as that of Senator Jones. Mr. Perkins of California was a cabin-boy and sailor before the mast. Mr. Brice, the multi-millionaire, was a school teacher. Mr. Gorman was a page in the Senate. Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota was a tramp printer. Mr. Patterson of South Dakota was a laborer in the employ of a deputy surveyor when he first made Dakota his home. Mr. Martin of Kansas was clerk in a country store. Mr. Walsh of Georgia was a printer. But none of these men had such stirring adventures as Mr. Jones, with the possible exception of Mr. Perkins, and no one of them has made and lost so many fortunes as the Nevada Senator.

Finally, Mr. Jones has made a greater name for himself as a close student and an original thinker than perhaps all of these men put together. In this he differs from the other "bonanza" Senators. Colorado has sent to the Senate some queer specimens of miners, notably Mr. Tabor of fragrant memory. It was said, when the report reached Washington, a few years ago, that Mr. Tabor was to succeed Mr. Bowen in the Senate, Mr. Tabor said that if Tabor was elected he would resign. Then Nevada sent Sharon, and afterward Fair, two of the heroes of the famous Comstock mine. Fair was the second member of the famous "bonanza" firm, of which John Mackay was the head. He was a figure-head in the Senate—inoffensive but useless. He was seldom seen on the floor, and he contributed nothing to debate and introduced no original measures.

Mr. Jones has also put the seal of its approval upon very few punctuation marks. This is quite English; for instance, a letter in the possession of the writer, rather recently received from Miss Francis Arnold, contains one period, one comma, one exclamation point—c'est tout—but then the letter is not a very long one, but it is a brilliant illustration of how to write a letter when marks of punctuation are no more.

"Fox How," by the way, is the name Miss Arnold calls her place at Ambleside. Numerals, too, are quite at a discount. "September the twenty-sixth" is much better form than the ordinal "26th," and when it comes to writing out a street, let it be "Twenty-third street," and not "2d street."

The Marquise Lanza is always very peculiar in this direction. She writes a delightful hand, with the exception of the personal pronoun "I," which, as she writes it, resembles a straight line slightly slanting from right to left. "Clara Lanza" is her signature, and she uses white wax stamped with a coronet.

Mr. Jones went to California in 1849 by the water route from Cleveland. It took nine months to make the journey, for they traveled on a 200-ton schooner, which made frequent stops on the trip. So perhaps Mr. Jones should not be called a '49er, for it was 1850 when he reached his destination. He did not go to mining immediately, but worked for a time as a laborer in the custom-house at San Francisco. Then he and his brother began prospecting along the Feather, Yuba, and Stanislaus rivers. At that time placer mining, which yielded sure returns for small effort, was most popular all over the State; but it began to " peter out" presently, and then the Jones boys turned to quartz mining, in which chance is a greater element. This was in 1857. During the time of his placer experiences, Jones had been a resident of Maryville and his associates at a boarding house there were Stephen J. Field, afterward Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and George H. Gorham, the well-known Republican, who was for a long time Secretary of the United States Post Office. In the house next to the one in which Senator Jones lived was a family named Murphy, one of whose members was a rosy-cheeked girl. Old Murphy used to correct this girl with undue harshness until the matter became a subject of comment among the boarders next door, and one day Gorham remonstrated with the father, and the old man moderated his style a little. This Murphy girl afterward married William Sharon, of the Comstock owners, and her daughter became Lady Keth.

During his stay in California the Senator was a sheriff, and he can tell of some thrilling experiences. In fact he does tell them to tell in such variety that those who have listened often say that they have never heard the same story from him twice. Here is his story of the finding of a match at an opportune moment:

"We set out one day to go up a great canyon," said the Senator, "and we found it most fatiguing, for there was no road. Six miles of travel in the canyon was equal to twenty-five miles on the level. One of my deputies was with me. At noon we had gone about half our journey, and we stopped for a rest. I was very fond of smoking, and I pulled out my pipe, intending to take a smoke. I loaded up and then reached for a match. There was not one in my pocket. My deputy was not a smoker and he did not carry matches. I was almost dying for a smoke. As I was looking around despairingly, I saw a match lying on the ground right beside a little stream that ran through the canyon. I was almost frightened at the sight of it, at that providential moment, in such an out-of-the-way place. I picked it up, saying to myself: Of course it won't light. It had been lying in the wet sand a long time and I can't expect it to light. But it did light and I had my smoke. I never knew of a piece of luck to beat that. It is not the most important incident of my life in which good fortune has stood by me, but it is one of the strangest."

The Senator saw many hairbreadth ad-

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ventures in his career in the mining country of California. He fought with the Indians, and narrowly escaped death in a great many forms. But he was too clever a man to remain a sheriff. He soon had an opportunity to go to Nevada, to act as superintendent of the Crown Point and Kentuck mines. "At that time," said the Senator, "Mackay and Fair had bought for a small sum several little mines on the Comstock, which were not considered valuable when they struck their world-famous bonanza. I had already a bonanza in the Crown Point, and I was a very rich man." The Crown Point was the southern end of the Comstock, but it was not the richest part of that lode. John W. Mackay took out \$45,000,000 from the Comstock, while James G. Fair's profits footed up \$25,000,000, and J. C. Flood and W. S. O'Brien, the San Francisco partners in the firm, received \$30,000,000 and \$16,000,000, respectively, for their shares. Sharon made \$16,000,000 in Comstock, and W. D. Rasdon and D. O. Munn, about \$16,000,000 each. John P. Jones came in between the highest and the lowest of this group of Comstock millionaires. His Crown Point profits were about \$10,000,000. The Senator has always been of a speculative turn of mind, and he took his big profits in Crown Point and invested them in the gold fields in California. The result was that he lost his first fortune very quickly. But he had retained his control of the Crown Point mine, and he soon took enough out of that to put him on his feet again. He had made and lost two fortunes, when he was elected to the Senate, in 1873, and he was then reported to be worth \$45,000,000. Years later—in June, 1878—he was virtually a pauper by speculation. He owned any quantity of mining property in the Sierra Nevada, but it was thought to be exhausted. No gold had ever been found in these mines below the 1800-foot level, and the geologists said that there was to be found. Harry Jones, the Senator's brother, now dead, had faith in the lower workings, and he went down to the 2100-foot level. His persistence was rewarded by the discovery of a vein of gold richer than any the mine had shown. The find was made in September, 1878, and the Senator's wealth, which had been reckoning about the New York market, a football for the brokers at \$4 a share, suddenly jumped to \$220—an astonishing advance. The new find made the Senator again a rich man. He then acquired a large interest in some gold mines in Douglas Island, Alaska, and when his New England friends gave out again, he found another fortune in the Alaska venture. His income from his Alaska investments was said at the time to be \$12,000 a month. In addition to his mining property in Alaska and California, the Senator owns a big tract of land at Santa Monica, Cal., which is becoming a much-frequented winter resort.

Although Mr. Jones's business interests are all in the extreme West, he spends most of his time in the East. When he is not in Washington, he is usually in New York. He leads a bachelor life here nowadays. At one time Mrs. Jones spent her winters in Europe, but she has now given up that as a pastime. She has retained a great deal. Of late the Senator has lived at Chamberlin's most of the time. There he can be found almost every evening, surrounded by a group of friends, telling stories listening to them. He plays an occasional game of poker, but that is about the only sport he has. He does not do much for stereotyped social entertainments, and he would rather discuss the silver problem with a casual visitor than go to a reception at the White House. Much of his time is given to study. He is, perhaps, better informed on the financial problem than any other man in public life today. Even his political enemies admit that. His old friends in the Republican party, while they differed with him on the silver question, never hesitate to admit the strength of his reasoning and the extent of his knowledge. They have always spoken of him as one of the most plausible talkers in the Senate. Yet he has never given much of speech number three. When he does make a silver speech it is after months of preparation, and the speech is worth the making. He takes no part in general debate on any other question, unless it be the tariff. He is a strong protectionist, and almost as fluent in defending the abstract theory of protection as in supporting the free coinage of silver. But silver is his hobby, and it is a singular fact that among those who disagree with him entirely on this subject, there will be found very few who will claim that they can answer his arguments.

The last speech on silver made by Mr. Jones was delivered in the Senate last week. It took six days to deliver it. He could have completed it in two days, but he would have had to occupy the whole time of the Senate each day. The speech filled more than one hundred pages—75,000 words. As soon as it was known to the country that the Senator was going to speak, the copies were sent to every newspaper in the country. The speech of 1890 has gained the same circulation yet, but it is approaching high-water mark rapidly. The Senator's small every day contains requests for copies of it. Doubtless it will be in still greater demand now that the Senator has become the spokesman of the people. His speeches are the longest ever delivered in the Senate—with one qualified exception. Mr. Quay's recent "tariff speech" was longer; but that effort was really not a speech at all. It was a compilation of historical facts about different Pennsylvania industries affected by the tariff bill. Mr. Quay's speech was of great value and delivered still less. Mr. Jones's speeches are genuine. They are strictly original throughout, and they are delivered on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Jones's capacity as a Senator can be summed up in a few words. Put all the popular men in the Senate at one end of an excellent see-saw, and drop Mr. Jones on the other, and Mr. Jones and will come down with a sudden and emphatic thud.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Westlake Park Concert.

Following is the programme for the concert at Westlake Park at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, by the Los Angeles Military Band:

March, "Nibelungen" (Wagner.)

Waltz, "Musikantenweise" (Kaiser.)

Overture, "Berlin as She Laughs and Cries" (Coxon.)

Serenade ("Moscowky.")

Selection from "Bohemian Girl" (Balfe.)

Robert Bruce "Scotch Melodies" (Bonnissieux.)

Mach, "The Philo" (Sherman.)

Overture, "Orpheus" (Offenbach.)

March, "Dance of Death" (Marx.)

Waltz, "Bismarck" (Scheperski.)

Concert, "Musirika" (Cokom.)

Gaiop, "Peterburg Sleigh Ride" (Eilenberg.)

(*Pro-Silver Republican*) Max Popper has resigned the chairmanship of the San Francisco committee, but Mr. Keeler, his partner in crime, still insists on being sent to Congress. All this disgraceful business comes from the political machine in San Francisco, which grinds its grist of corruption and shame for all parties. It is a political School, and the machine is fast taking on the character of the commonwealth that exists between Tammany Hall and the State of New York.

The last two weeks we have been selling our stock of cheap and medium grade lace curtains to manufacturers, and we have on sale our fine grades, consisting of Irish lace, Brussels lace, Swiss Tambour, etc. If you need curtains attend this sale, and we will supply you with what you require, and very high grade. Come and see us at the old stand at the "City of London" lace curtain house, No. 311 South Broadway.

THE GAME OF GAMES.

America the Paradise of Fortune Hunters.

The Marriagable Millions Among Us and Who the Great Catchers Are.

The Whitneys, Webbs and Vanderbilts are Prizes, but There are Heirs and Heiresses Galore.

[From a Special Contributor.]

It may be true as Sarah Grand sighs, that love no longer "fills our fancies," but we still think of marriage. By a curious association of ideas very few unwedded men and maidens do not bring to mind the sacrament of matrimony. Should these interesting persons be, moreover, heirs or heiresses, destiny seems nothing if not manifest, and that George Washington Vanderbilt remains to this day unmarried is nothing less than a social wonder.

Thus the list of American eligibles is long. The young men and young women waiting to be wed are numerous enough to warrant a large edition of any manual for the guidance of fortune-hunters.

admitted, considering the ugliness of too many sculptural creations.

Miss Whitney is barely out of mourning and her health is by no means robust. She has been traveling in Europe lately with her father and when in this country she spends much time with her cousins, the Paynes, at the house of her uncle, Mr. McBurney. Between her and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt a warm friendship has existed, the two having sworn eternal amity. Miss Whitney plays the mandolin divinely, and is an accomplished student of the fiddle. She paints prettily, it is also asserted, although the impartiality of the judges seems unvoiced for. Miss Whitney has many friends abroad, Lady Randolph Churchill admiring her exceedingly, and the dowager Duchess of Marlborough applies the expression "sweet" to her on all occasions, as they know who have heard that peers speak of Miss Whitney. She is a serious young lady, very evidently, although precisely what this is due to few, since she has no Sunday-school class, reads no classics and was never overheard talking science by mortal man. Miss Whitney is devoted to mortal man. Miss Helen, rated at \$20,000; secondum, Miss Anna, \$15,000; tertium, Master Howard, \$20,000. They are all.

It would be a surfeit of particularity to describe the situation of the Goulds. There are imprints, Miss Helen, rated at \$20,000; secondum, Miss Anna, \$15,000; tertium, Master Howard, \$20,000. They are all.

The Croker family has yet to be ranked among those capable of furnishing the fortune-hunter the wife he is available for, but there is Richard Croker, Jr., heir to \$1,000,000. The young man has six geschwister, as the Germans say, but there will be enough left to support them after the scion of the house of Croker has been allowed the lion's share of the family fortunes according to his political party's expressed intention.

Let us now consider the family in which there are three daughters, the Weightmans. These people are worth \$40,000,000 all to be divided among the young ladies; only one of whom is married. They are in the early twenties, and, like other rich Philadelphians, very susceptible. Late Donaldson of Thomas Donaldson, trustee for him, will inherit \$8,000,000 one of these days. He does very little but spend money, as his father has been overheard to admit in an outburst of confidence. Another interesting person is James W. Paul, Jr., son-in-law of the late Anthony J. Drexel, a widower these past few years, and son of a noted gold-wife to take care of his growing children.

The Whitneys as matrimonial catchers have already been alluded to, but delicacy forbids the mention of a parent in the same paragraph with his children as rivals to them in a market where money counts for so much. Nevertheless William C. Whitney would himself be a most desirable match for a girl of his age. He is a fine looking, rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and what is more, has already been rumored as an engaged man. But heretofore he has always denied the soft impeachment.

However, a list like this might be prolonged to infinity. For instance, there are the sons of eighteen United States Senators, each of whom will inherit over \$1,000,000 apiece. There are daughters of eleven other Senators who have an equally happy fate in store for them. There are the children of the Goetzes, of the Orme Wilsons, Miss Orme is a \$4,000,000 girl. Of Sprague, the sugar king. One could hardly dare to name the prizes a sort of matrimonial Brigittes. Next it is whispered that the art of fortune-hunting has given rise to a private inquiry industry, designed to supply patrons with the latest ratings of all availabilities. The marriage market is less of a figure of speech than it was wont to be.

(Copyright, 1894.)

PICCINO.

TWO DAYS IN THE LIFE OF THE PICTURESQUE BOY.

Specially contributed
By Frances Hodges Burnett.

PART I—CHAPTER I.

If he lived a hundred years—to be as old as Giuseppe, who was little Robert's great grandfather, and could only move when he was helped, and sat in the sun and played with bits of string—if he lived to be as old as that, he could never forget them those two strange and dreadful days.

When sometimes he spoke of them to such of his playmates as were older than himself, especially to Carlo, who tended sheep, and was afraid of nothing, even making jokes about the forester—they said they thought he had been foolish as it seemed that the people had paid admission. They were all accustomed to the idea of the forester, and the forester always had plenty of small change and would give, either through good nature or to avoid being annoyed. Then they knew from experience that the things that were not eaten were never repacked into the hamper if there was some one to look for them. So they kept the hamper clean, and looked on at the festivities and talked to each other and showed their white teeth, quite amiable, sure of reaping a pleasant harvest before the carriages drove back again down the winding road ending at the sea and San Remo and the white many balconied houses.

And it was through these excursion parties that Piccino's m—ket value was discovered. When he was a baby and his sister Maria, who was also a small nurse, being determined not to be left behind by his comrades, toiled after the rest of the children with her little burden in her arms or over her shoulder, and observed that the forester always saw the pretty, round black baby head and big, soft, dark eyes before they saw anything else, and their attention, once attracted by Piccino, very pleasant things were often the result. The whole party got more cakes and sandwiches, legs of chickens and backs of little birds, and when bits of silver were given to Maria for Piccino, Maria herself sometimes even had whole francs given to her because it was she who was his sister and took care of him. And then, having begun giving, the good-natured ones among the party and gentlefolk did not like to quite neglect the other children, and so scattered silver among them, so that sometimes they all returned to Cervarino feeling that they had done a good day's work.

Their idea of a good day's work was one when they had not run away, or had not been so bad to bear it, though they all agreed that it was dreadful about the water.

It is true, too, that as he grew older himself, after his mother died, and his father married again, the big Paula, who flew into such rages and beat him, when he had to tend sheep and goats him, he did not sit on the hillside all day in such raged locks and with so little food, because Paula said he had not earned his salt, and she had her own children to feed, then he longed for some of the food he would not eat during those two days, and wondered if he would do quite the same thing again under the same circumstances. But this was only because he was very hungry, and the material was blushing, and the Mediterranean looked gray instead of blue.

He was such a tiny fellow when it happened. He was not yet six years old, and when a child is under six he has not reached the age when human beings have begun to live. His friends, therefore, were themselves, and even a little Italian peasant who tumbles about among the sheep and donkeys which form part of his domestic circle is still, in a measure, a sort of baby, whose mother or brother or sister has to keep an occasional eye on him to see that he does not kill himself. And then, his family as a sort of capital, and had consequently more attention paid to him than would he have had under ordinary circumstances.

It was like this: He was so pretty—so wonderfully pretty. His brothers and sisters were not beauties, but they were all very nice, and that is saying a great deal. They want to look at him and touch his cheeks. They like to see the dimples come when he laughs, and he would not look at me like that—or at you, Carmela. That would be quite true.

"It is Piccino they give things to—Ecco," she said. "They see his eyes and they want to look at him and touch his cheeks. They like to see the dimples come when he laughs, and he would not look at me like that—or at you, Carmela. That would be quite true."

"It was like this: He was so pretty—so wonderfully pretty. His brothers and sisters were not beauties, but they were all very nice, and that is saying a great deal. They want to look at him and touch his cheeks. They like to see the dimples come when he laughs, and he would not look at me like that—or at you, Carmela. That would be quite true."

"They are as dirty as they are cheerful, and I am sure one can say that. And that is saying a great deal. I wonder what would happen if one of them were caught and washed all over."

Nobody could have been dirier than Piccino. "Pretty as he looked there were days when the most enthusiastic of the ladies did not have him in her bosom. In fact, there were very few days when any one would have liked to go quite that far—or any further. Indeed, than looking at his velvet eyes and throwing him soldi and cakies. But his eyes always won the soldi and cakies, and the older he grew the more he claimed, so that one day Maria and her companions, and his mother herself began to look upon him as a source of revenue."

"If he can only sing when he grows a little older," his mother said, "he can fill his pockets full by going and singing before the hotels and the gardens of the villas. I am sure a queen will give him something. There are a queer lot, these foreigners who are willing to give good money to a child because he has long eyelashes. His eyes are as big as mine, and he is a real child at all, but he is lovely, fantastic little being some artist had arranged to put on canvas."

He was sitting in this way, looking out to where he could see a bit of blue sea through a break in the hills, when Maria came running toward him.

"The donkey!" she cried: "the donkey!"

The boy had been crying and looked excited and took him by the hand, dragging him

Elliot is now a shy young man, tall and slender, little known in society, but very noble in appearance and giving promise of becoming a fine-looking man when he has a beard. He spends much of his time with his mother at the Shepard country seat, on the Hudson. The widow has not married again, but she has a daughter, Edith, and three sons, the youngest being a baby. The paynes are down for something in proportion, we may conclude. Altogether, this family seems destined to make matrimonial history one of these fine days.

There are in the city of New York,

September 16, 1894

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A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

ANOTHER LOTTERY SCHEME.

Gambling is a passion that extends all over the world and has existed in some shape or other from the earliest days. The instinct of gambling seems to be born in the human race. One of the oldest civilized nations of the world, the Chinese, are inveterate gamblers and go to extreme lengths in this direction. It is not an uncommon thing there in the depth of winter for men to gamble away every stitch of clothing that they have on their backs, when they are turned out in the streets to perish, or sometimes they go yet further and will gamble for their fingers, the winner chopping off one of the loser's fingers with a sharp hatchet, although what satisfaction that can be to the winner it is not easy for the Caucasian mind to understand. As might be expected of a nation that is so nervous and highly strung, the Americans are also fond of gambling. It breaks out in every shape, in mining stocks, in railroad stocks, in wheat, in pork, in horse races, and in a dozen other ways. What may be termed our national exclamation, "You bet!" is an out-cropping of this very common tendency.

A government cannot be expected to stop gambling any more than it can stop drinking or other doubtful habits to which poor humanity is addicted. All that a government can do in this direction is to restrain and regulate, and to see that the most effective practicable safeguards are placed around the steps of the unwary, young and foolish. Some time ago the government refused to any longer carry the literature of that gigantic fraud, the Louisiana Lottery Company, through the mails, which resulted in forcing the swindle out of existence, or rather into other channels. Since the Louisiana State Lottery went to pieces half a dozen other smaller concerns of a similar character have sprung up on its ruins, with offices located in the West Indies, Central America, and elsewhere. One of the most original of these schemes for fleecing people who want to get rich in a hurry is an enterprise known as the "Mutual Guaranteed Company of Mexico (Incorporated)," with home offices in the City of Mexico. This company has recently opened a branch office in Los Angeles, and it is said that a number of our leading citizens have placed their names on its books as stockholders.

The plans of the company are set forth in the following innocent-looking prospectus, which, as stated by the company, is exceedingly simple:

"It is an established fact that a great desire prevails among the people to lay by a small sum annually for the demands of the future. The object of this company is to foster and encourage such frugality to the greatest extent and to give the greatest possible aid to every one alike in this direction.

"The simplicity of our method is such that every one may readily and thoroughly understand its operation. Contracts are issued to applicants in blocks of three, six, nine, etc. A purchase price and monthly installments are charged the holders thereof. The money accumulated from monthly installments is apportioned to the expense, reserve and redemption funds as hereinafter explained. With the moneys accumulated in the reserve and redemption funds the contracts are redeemed in their order as per table published in these pages, said payments to contract holders being made as soon as sufficient funds have accumulated for the purpose."

The proposition of the company is given later on in a pamphlet which has been issued. It is as follows:

"It sells and issues its contracts of \$1000 each, numbered consecutively, in blocks of three. At time of purchase the applicant pays a purchase price of \$30 for each block of three contracts, and agrees to pay monthly, on the first of each and every month, \$2 on each contract.

"The first monthly dues are payable on the first of the month following the date of purchase. Failure to pay any monthly dues on or before the 20th of the month in which they are due shall subject the holder of said contracts to a fine of \$1 on each contract held, and if said fine and dues are not paid within ten days from the time said fine attaches, these contracts become null

without his signature is believed to have been done for his own political purposes in the future.

As to the coming campaign, Mr. Loud thinks that the Republican party will undoubtedly make great gains and that there are strong hopes of a Republican majority, but it will be a hard fight, because the South will unquestionably send an almost solid Democratic delegation, while the Populist and Alliance elements in the South are to all intents and purposes Democratic. Meantime, it will be interesting to learn how the Democratic orators propose to explain away the results of two years of Democratic misrule.

REFORMING THE PRIMARIES.

An encouraging amount of interest is being taken throughout the country in projects for political reform. The Australian ballot system has been adopted in a number of States, and has given general satisfaction whenever it has received a fair trial. Just now much attention is being directed to the reform of the primaries, which people are beginning to understand constitute the "root of all evil" in American politics. In the Atlantic States two methods of abolishing the abuse and preserving the use of the primary system have been proposed. One of them, strongly urged in the recent message of Gov. Werts of New Jersey, may be called the New Jersey plan; the other the New York plan. They agree in the fundamental idea of putting the primaries under the protection of the Australian ballot. They differ in the methods of carrying out this idea.

The New Jersey plan provides for what it calls "nominating elections," at which the regular candidates of all parties are designated by the voters of all parties, each voting for only his own party's candidate. The ballots are supplied by the State, and contain the names, which are certified to the official printing them by (1) the machine; (2) any recognized factor of the party; and (3) any considerable number of persons of the same party. Vacancies occurring before election are filled in all cases by the machine alone.

A CONGRESSMAN ON CONGRESS.

The more the actions of the late unfeigned Congress are examined and discussed, the more unsatisfactory they appear to be. Even the Democrats who still swear by Cleveland are at their wits' end to find any redeeming features about the work of the party which has relieved the country by dissolving, and when questioned on the subject prefer to talk about something else.

The Congressmen are beginning to come home, and it is quite interesting to hear their opinions on what has been done. Among the severe critics of the dominant party in our national Legislature is Congressman Loud, who has been giving the San Francisco Call his ideas upon the occurrences of the past few months at Washington, of which he was a disgusted spectator. Mr. Loud prefuses his remarks by the opinion that Mr. Cleveland is "pig-headed."

According to this gentleman's views on national legislation the two sessions of the last Congress were so much time thrown away for worse than nothing, not to mention the expenditure of money and the waste of nice clean stationery and much ink and oratory. He thinks the results of the acts passed during both sessions of the last Congress will prove destructive and disastrous. The repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase law, without any substitute legislation to take its place, was a calamity that cannot be too deeply deplored. It convulsed the entire financial structure of the country. But that is only one evil, and its ruinous results are so well known in the West that it is needless to discuss it at this time.

As to the new tariff bill, Mr. Loud was unable to find words strong enough to condemn it. He said:

"It is a bad law; a disastrous measure. It is by far the worst tariff bill that ever has been passed. It is a stupendous combination of sectional legislation and personal interests from beginning to end. I cannot see a single redeeming feature in it, and it is not calculated to relieve the country of the evils from which it has suffered during the past year. Nothing save the irresistible force of industry and progress and indomitable American energy could overcome the stagnating influences of this law. It is bad from beginning to end, because it is in all its parts sectional and unfair."

Even so, Mr. Loud believes that if this were the end of tariff tinkering, business in all branches would revive, but unfortunately the country has no such assurances. On the contrary, the worst may be expected if the Democratic party secures control of the next Congress, and the administration of national affairs. The worse condition the country has to face was clearly indicated by the official utterances of the Democratic leaders a few days preceding the final passage of the Senate bill. They plainly stated that the passage of this bill was "but a step in the right direction," and that the party will not stop until absolute free trade is secured. By these utterances the Democratic party has, through its leaders, given notice that the work of destruction of American industries shall go on.

The worst feature of the tariff bill, this Congressman considers, is its sectionalism. A number of Senators favored a revenue tariff, but for the protection and benefit of their own sections only. In order to effect their objects they entered into a combine among themselves, each agreeing to assist the other in return for similar assistance. The President's action in allowing the bill to become a law

threw smaller projectiles, containing fifty pounds of dynamite, a distance of three and a half miles and with enough accuracy to hit any vessel within that distance. The government will no doubt order pneumatic guns for the defense of all our large cities.

Perhaps, after a deep-water harbor shall have been created at San Pedro, we may have one or more of these guns. The defense of the Pacific Coast must not be neglected by the nation. Hitherto we have been in the habit of supposing that any attack would come from the Atlantic side, but in view of what is now happening across the Pacific, it would be foolish not to be prepared for any contingency that might arise in that quarter. The Japanese have already shown that they are able to wage war after modern methods, and by the time they and the Chinese get through with their little difficulty there is no telling what ambitious projects they may evolve. Let us not forget the old adage which tells us that in time of peace one should prepare for war.

The latest dispatches from Col. Breckinridge's district indicate that the hero of the Pollard escaped has been snuffed under, in his contest for the Democratic nomination, by a heavy majority. The fight has been one of the most intense ever waged in a Congress district in the United States. Mr. Breckinridge has brought to bear in his behalf all the machinery of political organization, backed by a brilliant personal canvas, which covered the entire district and continued with unabated vigor for several months. Opposed to his candidacy was the moral sense of the community, as represented by Col. Werts. The latter would have stood no chance against the Breckinridge machine, had it not been for the ladies who arrayed themselves solidly against Breckinridge, and entered into the canvass with a determination which presaged victory. Their prayers and persuasions have won the day, apparently, to their own credit and that of the State of Kentucky.

Treasury experts estimate that for the first half of the current fiscal year, or from July 1 to December 31, inclusive, the excess of the government's expenditures over its receipts will be only \$17,000,000. The average monthly deficit for the past year has been about \$6,000,000, but the income tax, the increased internal revenue tax, and the 40 cent duty on sugar are relied upon to average things up to the basis above noted. An average loss of \$3,000,000 per month is certainly better than a loss of \$6,000,000 per month. But the Democratic statesmen must do better than that if the credit and solvency of the government are to be maintained. The national expenditures are about \$1,000,000 per day, and unless the receipts are brought up to that figure, more money will have to be borrowed sooner or later.

Sugar has already advanced 1½ cents per pound in the Eastern markets, as a result of the new tariff, and further advances of not less than a half cent per pound is anticipated. An advance of 2 cents per pound will cost the people around \$100,000,000. This is a practical illustration of how the new Democratic tariff lifts the burdens from the shoulders of "the masses."

Under the McKinley act the pearl-button industry had grown to large proportions in this country, and had practically driven Austrian pearl buttons out of our markets. Under the Wilson-Gorman law all can pearl-button factories will be closed, and the Austrian factories will quadruple their output. Of course, the new tariff gives general satisfaction in Austria.

The chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in Mr. Wilson's district warns his party followers against overconfidence. There has been nothing in the election returns, thus far this year, which is calculated to inflate the Democratic mind with a surplus of confidence.

The State tax rate for the current year has been fixed at 49 cents and 3 mills on the \$100, as against 57 cents and 6 mills in 1882—a net reduction of 8 cents and 3 mills. Our Democratic friends are welcome to whatever capital they can make out of this.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The " vindication" of the Cleveland administration has made a good beginning in Louisiana.

Illinois Democrats are aiding the Republicans by allowing Altgeld's "leadership" to continue prominent in their councils.

(Kansas City Journal): The cuckoo should be careful how they try to dethrone Gorman in Maryland. Without Gorman Maryland would probably be Republican.

Missouri has a political freak named B. Van Whisker. Of course he's a Populist; he could hardly be otherwise, with such a name. He is "in the hands of his friends," and they talk of sending him to Europe.

Maine and Vermont have set the pace. It is a pretty fast pace, but California can keep up with it if Republicans do their duty. This is a record-smashing year, and California ought to do a little smashing on her own account.

Gen. Daniel H. Hastings will open his campaign in Pennsylvania, September 17, and expects to speak in every county from beginning to end. The Pennsylvania Republicans confidently expect to increase their majorities.

(Chicago Inter Ocean): Gov. McKinley says that during the eighteen months that the Democratic President and Democratic Congress have been running the government, nothing else has been running. The Governor is mistaken. About three million idle workers have been running about trying to find employment.

(Chicago Inter Ocean): Gov. Stanford alleges that Mr. Estate is a "railroad candidate." The fact that Mr. Estate is a "railroad candidate" is a fact.

(Chicago Inter Ocean): Gov. Stanford

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It's not—the kind of hot that bakes, and dries, and broils, and makes unhappy.

The corals witts under it, the neither garments stick and pull and nothing fits a follow. The breezes blow, but they are not cool, there are shades and shadows, but it is hot in the shades of trees and in the shadows of the tall houses.

The sun glares on the pavements, at glimmers on the cement walks and has an uncomfortable glister on the window panes.

The horses stand along the curbs and look disconsolate, the dogs go sidling along the street panting with their tongues in the air, and the chickens in the back-yards gasp and pant and bend water.

Watch that exasperating mercury in the glass—see it climb—80 deg., 90 deg., 100 deg. in the shade! Phew, but it's hot!

Heat that weakens the will and wastes out the spirit, that makes the brain-worker or the muscle-worker long for a sight of the sea and the thunder and rush of the waves. The leaves on the trees curl up in the sun and the flowers drop and languish on their stems, the water in the sanjas is hot and across the dry bits of country one may see the undulating waves of heat through which the birds fly on swaying wings.

Even the girls—those airy, fairy creatures in white duck or lawn frocks with little blue flowers all sprinkled around them, have forsaken the highways that they are wont to make bright and breezy and are swinging in hammocks or waving the zephyr with the palm-leaf fan; and the fellows who race around on that terrifying and glittering end-of-the-century juggernaut, the bicycle, have hauled their little old wheels into the shade some place where they won't meet and are drawing on straws for succor from the torridity.

Yes, indeed, it is just hot, red hot, blinding hot, infernally hot and not only hot enough for us Eagle people, but hot enough for salamanders and phoenixes and other animals real and imaginary.

(Who! Bring the Eagle bird a fan!

Those old boys have been marching again—not through Georgia, although to that kind of music, but through the city of Pittsburgh that was all bedeck with festoonings that were poems of patriotism. It is good to see the old fellows hoofing it along the parade, their steps a bit wobbly, perhaps, but their spirits all alive and their eyes adams. To be sure the ranks are getting thinner and thinner; time that deadly old despot is working twenty-four hours a day on them, but those that he has yet spared are as gallant as of yore and from the way the things read in the papers, Pittsburgh did 'em proud.

Great and glorious old chaps, no city and no State can honor you too much that were impossible, for it was you, my heroes, who gave us a nation that is free. It was you, my heroes, that riveted the stars anew on the azure corner of Old Glory. It was you, my doughty frontiersmen, who waded the swamps, scaled the redoubts, captured the guns, took the forts and ripped the rebellion with open from Atlanta to the sea, and I glory in you. I rejoice when you march up the avenues under the fluttering colors of the flag and my eyes fill, old fellows, when they lay one of you away on the pallid side for you are the flower of valor, the salt of the earth, the glory of a glorious republic, God bless you every one!

They are through, and isn't it a daisy? That ticket they put up on us Eagle people down at Mr. Turnverein's new hall last week. It's perfectly astonishing what sort of things a fellow runs across when he hasn't got a gun, but this one, this ere ticket I am talking about, this piano, without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity, all same mule, is such a thing as a fellow wouldn't know what to do with if he had a whole arsenal.

Maybe those Democrat fellows can win out with that sort of a ticket, but you can put it down as the Eagle bird's little old opinion that they can't. The money from this perch is going up on the thoroughfares—none of your rawboned freaks of politics for the Eagle people, we ain't built that way!

The Eagle's lady friends at the conventions showed, by their ability to bias whenever a speaker said something that didn't jibe with their opinions, that they will surely be able to cleanse the dirty pool of politics if they can only get a whack at it—at least they will be able to keep the amenities in proper shape, and don't you forget it!

The only really dourning industry to show up since Congress adjourned and the Wilson Bill went into daily use as a deadly destroyer is the one of manufacturing whooping majorities up in Maine and Vermont. As Grover sits out there fishing at Buzzards' Bay he ought to add those to his string—they are perfect beauties and something to be proud of. The suggestion is merely slung out, as it were.

Nothing shows the inherent strength and the recuperative power of this country better than the way it stands up and rallies after pretty nearly two years of Grover and old Wilson of West Virginia with all Jitze talk. A nation that can stand a couple of years of these bull-headed and blundering players into the hands of foreign manufacturers need have nothing to fear from earthquakes, cyclones, war, famine, pestilence or scale bugs. We are rock-solid, copper-bottomed and a foot thick, impervious to wind, wave or bombshell, and warranted to live and get there in spite of the common enemies of our common country. Uncle Sam is all right—a trifles ragged, perhaps, at the bottom of his trousers, and a bit run down at the heel, but the old fellow gets there just the same.

When one of Jim Budd's speeches appears on print the capital's loom up in it like rows of telegraph poles. Jim has his private opinion about "Me and God," and if

you hear Jim tell it the other fellow don't amount to much.

Mary Yellin Lease comes right out and says that when the women folks get into politics she hasn't the slightest doubt but that they will lie and lambast just about as bad as the men do. Mary has been in politics for some time, and it is only fair to give her opinion the weight it deserves. Here she has it. I reckon they will, too!

THE EAGLE.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

THE SACRED EDIFICE WILL BE REOPENED TODAY.

Bishop Nichols and All the Episcopal Clergy in the City to Participate in the Exercises—Historical.

The reopening of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Olive street, opposite Central Park, today, is an occasion of wider interest than that which appeals to its own congregation. St. Paul's is the pioneer Episcopal church in this city, and was the first organized Protestant church in Los Angeles. Protestants of every belief contributed to the support and the erection of the first house of public worship in the city, the land upon which it stood, at the corner of New High and Temple streets, having been deeded to the Presbyterians by certain persons, in compliment to a Presbyterian clergyman of their acquaintance. The first church building had but little more than arrived at exterior completion when it was sold under the Sheriff's hammer for indebtedness. It was redeemed by the arduous efforts of Christian women of all shades of religious belief. Public worship was first held in this building by Rev. Elias Birdsell, in the year 1863, he having first held temporary services in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The Presbyterians tendered the use of the church building to the Episcopalians after Mr. Birdsell had been residing here for two months, on condition that \$500 of subscriptions, which had been collected in behalf of the church, and for which they felt responsible, should be paid by the Episcopalians, and that divine service should never be suspended in the building for more than three months. After Mr. Birdsell had left the church for fifteen months, he resigned the rectoryship, and went to the city of Stockton. Immediately after his departure, there being a likelihood of the lapsing of the three months' condition, Bishop Kipp sent Rev. Mr. Messenger to take charge of the parish.

Succession Rev. Mr. Messenger, in rapid succession, came Revs. Messrs. Talbot, Loop, Burton and Hill, whose pastorate is well remembered by many of our citizens. Mr. Hill was succeeded the second time by Rev. Elias Birdsell, under whose labors the then new St. Paul's Church was built. Birdsell is the long-reckoned, high-sacrificing laborer of his unflagging loyalty to the cause of the church are well known throughout the entire city. He departed this life in the midst of the work of the parish, which he practically planted in its infancy, and which he served again in the development of its strong and advancing progress, having died in 1870, and was buried especially by the faithful of his own flock.

He was succeeded by the Rev. George Franklin Bubbe, who died a little more than a year since, after a most faithful and devoted pastorate, universally beloved by all his parishioners.

Rev. Mr. Bubbe, after the type of his own conscience and never-failing loyalty to the standard of the Episcopal church, gave to the infant parish the name of St. Athanasius, which was changed to St. Paul's in 1883.

It is an incident of some little general interest that the man by whom the first little church was possessed by the Sheriff's possession was by a strawberry festival from the only ranch where they were then in cultivation in this vicinity, and that persons of every faith and citizens generally, contributed toward the undertaking.

On Aug. 16, 1882, the corner-stone of the new church was laid by the late Bishop Kipp, first bishop of California.

The first service in the new church was held on Christmas day, 1883, and the church itself consecrated on the 20th day of April, 1883, by Bishop Kipp.

Our dear old church has sprung all the Episcopal churches in the city. Epiphany, St. John's, Ascension and Christ. St. Paul's has always reckoned among its members very many of the leading and influential citizens of the city and has a lay constituency today of which any parish might well be proud.

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SEASONABLE STYLES.

SOME NEW HATS AND FROCKS FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

Hats Will Be Veritable Aviaries, the Birds Crystallized With Jet. Some Dainty Details of the Dressmaker's Art.

[From a Special Contributor.]

This winter is to bring us some things really new, for new modes and money move hand in hand, and where money is not offered, the novelties may not be lightly purchased.

The new autumn hats promise to be ver-

black moire and the cloth sleeves replaced by larger ones still of the silk, for tails are shorter in proportion as sleeves grow steadily bigger. Shirts are changing ever so slightly. Only the conventional amount of ruffles remains, which is to the knee, for tailors discovered that the all-interlocking of crinoline was monstrously heavy, lost its stiffness after a while, and that in any event all a skirt needed to give it the proper flare is width distributed from the knee down. So the winter skirt is rather wider than ever before.

Jet—dark, pointed like a sash, and has on the inside edge one or two narrow flat plaits or crimped ruffles. At the top it is finished by a binding in place of a waist band, over the outside of which is laid two or three close little folds of silk or satin, ending in one or two upstanding loops and ears or in a couple of small flat roses.

DRESS FINISHINGS.

There is no contrivance over which



On the street in autumn.

able aviaries. Last May and June the forehand dealers in birds and feathers dyed, mounted and packed away for the fall trade thousands on thousands of pretty wings, destined to flutter their last over the cruel and gentle crowns of well-dressed women. These birds are mounted with wide-spread pinions on the front brim of the low-crowned, picturesque flocks soon to arrive, and all of them are elaborately trimmed with jet. The edges of wings and tail sparkle with fine lines of chipped jet, and on their heads nod peacock-like crests, made of a stiff net, crimped and powdered with the same.

THE NEW HAT.

Hats themselves will be wider and broader more absurdly minute than we have seen in a long time, and the colors to prevail through the autumn promise to be blueette or cornflower blue, and a strange and wonderful shade of faded red, called "France." France is really both pale and charming, and used for neck decorations on all gowns, while the French seems something of a sop thrown to that Cerberus, the masses, and not in the least an indication of what smart women will affect.

She usually makes up her own mind on this question, unbiased even by the editorials of Paris, for last spring, when the fashion writers and dressmakers were busy making predictions the women of themselves chose to wear a great deal of lavender

French dressmakers have had more occasion for profound satisfaction than the above described method of completing a skirt belt. It lets the skirt down to depend almost from the hips, throws it into graceful folds, and gives to the waist apparently double lines of length and flowing curves good to see.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

A very nice expression of what the good dressmakers are doing by their early autumn patrons is given in the first sketch of a town country house for September. This is a light-weight, dark brown wool crepe, trimmed with a rough woven

velvet.

SCIENCE IS REVEALING THE EVER PRESENT MICROBE, IN INCREASING NUMBERS, AT THE SAME TIME ENHANCING THE SANITATION AND ALSO PREVENTING DISEASES.

We should not be surprised by these remedies, but see to it that the kitchen is kept purified by them. Soiling water is a germ killer.

Garbage and household dirt are to be washed away, and the kitchen waiting for disposal and doing harm to health by sending effluvia containing bacteria into the air. Prompt disposal should be the rule, either by fire, to a metal receptacle kept in open air, or buried in the ground.

Mother Earth is a valuable disinfectant. Put a handful of earth in a cage pall, and its infinitesimal life will proceed to change the air, sweet and odoriferous.

ACUMULATIONS OF RAGS AND RUBBISH ARE PERILOUS. Holding dust, generating vermin and filling space that should be pure andainless. Where old woodwork and plumbing exists, eternal vigilance, with washing, soap, carbolic acid, (active power), corrosive sublimate in water, are necessary safeguards. Dust upon ledges, chimney-places and stairways may hold bacteria to begin deadly work when suffused into the lungs or upon food by haphazard cleaning. A kitchen should never be swept; washing and wiping are the sanitizing method. Soiled clothes must not be shaken where food is being prepared. Body emanations from well or sick people are disgusting and contaminating.

Air penetrates when steamy, further than when dry, for the specific heat of steam is about 4.

DUST COLLECTED FROM A KITCHEN SHOULD BE COOKED, BECAUSE CAPABLE OF CAUSING DISEASE WEEKS AFTERWARD.

BY FOOD AND DRINK WE TAKE IN CERTAIN DISEASES.

THE MORAL, THEN, FROM KITCHEN SANITATION, SHOULD BE TO TRY TO KEEP BOTH SOURCES PERFECTLY PURE, WHICH MEANS RIGID, HYDRASTIC CLEANLINESS, PLENTY OF AIR, LIGHT AND NO DUST IN THE DEPOT OF DISTRIBUTION.

HINTS FOR HARD TIMES.

THE NEW WAYS INVENTED BY ENTERPRISING WOMEN

For Catching the Elusive Penny—An Amateur Upholsterer—Making Use of Odds and Ends—Photography.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1894.—(Special Correspondence.) "There are 100,000 women out of work in New York city," so the statistics say. And this means that there are that number of unemployed in the regular avenues of trade and manufacturing. In what desperate straits, then, must be the woman who finds herself confronted with the bread-and-butter problem, and who has not the skill of practical hands—those who will be "taken on first" when Times—that must now be spelled with capital T—become easier.

Several of the gentlemen of Gotham have taken up new ways of earning a livelihood—ways quite aside from the beaten tracks. And they are doing well. Thus, a guide to action has been: "Give women something they want—and they will pay well for it."

One of these women has started a mangle establishment. It isn't yet a very pretentious one, nor is it at all public, but it is set up in the kitchen of her little home, and her customers are private ones.

The mangle is turned over to the maid, and the responsibility of it is done by the broadwimer herself. A neat maid carries the smoothly-mangled garments to and from the homes of the patrons. And who are the patrons? Why, women who are dispensing with one of their servants and are glad to have the woman who does not cost them a cent. Many women who live in small apartments and cannot find space for the family ironing. Then, too, there are boarding-houses with countless napkins and towels, and with but one range for all the work.

AN AMATEUR UPHOLSTERER.

Another woman is renovating chairs. You must have one or two of her kind at home—chairs that are chipped as to the enamel and worn as to upholstery. These are carried out of your house by a small express boy hired by the woman renovator, and are nicely enamelled, painted or stained for you. The cushions are cleaned, if possible, or, if one must, the upholsterer is attended. Few houses have a wicker chair that needs freshening, and at home the odor of the enamels and paints is so disagreeable! A very nice living lives here.

PRESIDENTS IN ADVANCE.

Several women are taking orders for Christmas presents now. They supply growing plants—the presents that most people love to give. The growing-plant woman inquires if you would like to give your sister, your aunt or your cousin a rubber plant, tall and green, or a stately spreading palm; or, perhaps, a big pot of camellias. She also sells the flower pots. Would you prefer a handspun piano? "Madam, I have a handspun piano."

Then she goes down town, and gets the pot and starts the plant. By Christmas time it will be very beautiful. The beauty of this arrangement is that the woman who buys the present is charged only the full price of the pot and a nominal sum for the plants—25 cents or so.

The commission on the pot and the "quarter" pays the merchant for her trouble in caring for the plants.

MAKING USE OF ODDS AND ENDS.

Another woman supplies silk draperies. "Very expensive," you say, "both to the merchant and the lady who buys." Yes, ordinarily, but not in this case. The woman appears at your home—she having been introduced by some friend—and begs you to let her glorify your doors and windows with real silk curtains, which will cost you—well, a sum that a ridiculous small sum. Of course, you are a rich woman, and you say, "Now, give me prices." She shows you ribbons, chair ribbons, hair ribbons, ribbons that have looped back draperies and ribbons that have trimmmed sunburst hats—especially the old white ribbons, or pieces of white silk—your old silk parasol, maybe!"

When the woman reaches her home she finds the white silk, yellow and red, and then, when she has cut off in stripes, she cuts them into great balls. Like our grandmothers fashioned their rag carpets. These she has woven; stipulating that the warp be white or some pretty color, and the weaving loose and oriental in appearance. If you are willing to pay a reasonable sum for odds and ends according to color, and will feed the colors to the loom so that you will have a beautiful striped set of portieres for double doors or bay windows. "A pound of silk makes a square yard of carpet where the weave is fine, or a yard and a half of curtains where the weave is coarse," she will tell you.

Princess von Bismarck is now nearer 70 than 60. She has snow white hair, is spare of figure, and her countenance would

California State Analyst.

Royal Baking Powder is Superior to all in Purity and Strength.

"For purity and care in preparation the Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any of which we have any knowledge."

N.B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry, University of California,
Analyst California State Board of Health, etc., etc.

No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

and alcohol, and the artistic grace to take and carry on the dressmaking business. To mount it and replace the picture in the frame. This is a woman's work from beginning to end. But how few understand it.

HOME PHOTOGRAPHY.

Amateur photography is already followed by several New York girls with more taste and skill than others. They speedily become experts, and then take pictures of pet dogs that object to visiting the regular photographer, also kennels of hounds and family horses and equipages.

They likewise photograph boudoirs, and with the camera once located in a house it is seldom they are allowed to depart without taking something up to twenty pictures. "Jewelry must sit at the piano." "Madam looks so graceful playing the mandolin." "Mother has just the loveliest morning gown—and is so pretty in it." "George must ride his bicycle in the back yard," etc., are the exclamations that greet the delighted girl at the photo studio. She knows that she can charge several dollars a dozen for such pictures as are wanted. Usually every nook and cranny in the house is pictured before the photographer escapes to keep another engagement made "for the first sunny morning."

AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

PRINCESS VON BISMARCK.

The Notable Wife of the Great German Chancellor.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Princess Bismarck, now Johanna Puttkammer, although her personality has always overshadowed by that of her great husband, is a remarkable and interesting woman. The story of Bismarck's falling in love with her, so to speak, marrying her by main force, is often told in Germany. The Princess has never had reason to regret the suddenness of her marriage, and she is fond of saying, "I am the only wife he ever had."

In growing natal are the results of the constant care of the nurse, who is always at her side, attending to her every need. The nurse is absolutely devoted to the ex-Chancellor and is absolutely devoted to the wife. This requires skillful treatment. The pedicure's patronage is becoming as extensive as that of the manicure, for, apart from the treatment of painful excrescences, beautifying the foot is greatly in vogue. Preparations to whiten the skin are in use, and all the various cures are in use, especially those that of the pedicure. Some society women can now present as well kept a foot as hand, the nails rounded and polished with equal daintiness.

One other suggestion the man who knows me gave me, and that is important to mother. He says that babies wearing shoes should not be exposed to water, to the popular paper-soled shoes. A stiffer bottom should be supplied, for nail afflictions are apt to set in from rubbing the toes of the shoes on the floor. H. H.

THE RETURN OF THE PICTURE-ESQUE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1894.—(Special Correspondence.) Stepping into an ultra-fashionable London shop two weeks ago I asked the little milliner in charge to show me the very smartest hat designed for the opening season.

With the ubiquitous "Thank you" of the English saleswoman, regardless of whether you or she is doing the favor, my request was granted.

It was a Gainsborough! Had one of the famous framed ladies stepped down from the picture to life, she could not have reached the popularity of the picture-hat for sale the resemblance could not have been more perfect. And this shape, beyond all question, is to be the correct head covering for winter weather.

Velvet is the material preferred though felt, of course, is also in vogue, and the right side is at a coquettish angle.

Velvet, however, is the best material for picture-hat, and the picture is always the most becoming.

The hat I saw was of black velvet and black tips, the jet crystallizing two pink velvet bands, while the bow on the underside was of the same material.

It was sold and sent home later to a New York woman, and will probably be the first one worn here, although orders were already filled for American buyers.

HALLMARK.

WOMEN AND BOOKS.

[From a Special Contributor.]

"Does the 'new woman' read a different class of books from her predecessor, the old-fashioned woman?"

This is a query I gave some librarians to answer, and learned that the new woman does. "I don't mean to say," one replied, "that every woman who comes in to get a book, now, is a new woman, but the surprising fact is that an average woman asks for the deepest books on political subjects. My assistant and myself were at first amused, now we regard it as a significant movement."

The change began, I gathered from a consensus of reports, about three years ago, since which time rapidly developed and increased. All works on sociology and political science are called for as eagerly by one sex as the other. The favorites seem to be Prof. Ely's series on political science. All governmental questions are carefully studied and anything that relates to the tariff is popular.

"To my mind," said an aged keeper of

books, "the American woman as she is represented in New York by her reading is developing in a political and marketable way; not that it will have any effect in helping them to obtain suffrage, but such knowledge will make them powers behind the throne."

Take the French woman of de Stael's era and they are the English women of to-morrow, largely learned in local political meanings. I do not believe that this reading is an evidence of the 'new woman,' but rather that the Americans do not wish to be behind women of other countries in their ability to compete intellectually with men on national subjects.

"Yes," said another librarian, "there is no doubt that women are calling for heavy political works." "But," he thoughtfully added, "it has long been a question with me as to their reading them; I think possibly the husbands had sent them for them." H. HALLMARK.

DAINTY TABLE FURNISHINGS.

[From a Special Contributor.]

There is no more fascinating study to the mind feminine than dainty trifles for the dining table.

The shops at present are full of quaint and pretty designs for all manner of things that one can use, in silver, china and glass.

For instance, who can imagine anything more appropriate for cherries and strawberries than a silver-dusted dish, with a bunch of cherries, all in silver, for a handle for the one, and a strawberry, for the other.

Very attractive, also, is the grapestand, hung with silver fruit, and for peaches and other fruit a pyramid of shell-shaped

dishes.

A silver nut dish rejoices in the quite Egyptian title, "Osiris."

Table XXI ware is still in high favor, as some of the new designs show. The vegetable dishes are rather odd in design,

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THE OYSTER.

Outlook for the Toothsome Bivalve.

How Oyster Culture is Variously Conducted at Home and Abroad.

Not So Much the Growth of Consumption That Affects the Markets as Bad Management in Rearing.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

The threatened extinction of the American oyster (an idle threat it would seem in the face of the fact that the production today is greater than it has been before in the history of the fisheries) has led the United States Fish Commission to make many experiments in the line of artificial propagation, and to examine carefully the system of oyster culture followed abroad, with a view of its adoption at some remote day in the United States. The French people believed fifty years ago that their supply of oysters was inexhaustible; but they have had to resort to the most remarkable artificial means to restore their fisheries. The abundance with which nature has blessed the Chesapeake waters may not endure through the next half century, especially if no attempt is made to protect the oyster beds by legislation.

It is likely that there will always be public oyster grounds in the United States, as there are in England. Oyster culture in the older country is an important industry, but the attempt to interfere with the rights of fishermen on the oyster banks has been strenuous and partly successful; opposition to regulations have been placed on the public fisheries, the extent of prohibiting the marketing of deep-sea oysters between June 15 and August 4, and there are regulations which have been in force since the seventeenth century, prohibiting the taking of small oysters together. But the British fishermen still derive a large part of their public banks and he probably will continue to exercise that privilege for all time. The same spirit of independence will prevail to the public fisheries, though certain concessions are made even now to those who wish to enter on the industry of oyster cultivation. Already the Atlantic Coast States have enacted laws setting aside sea bottom for pre-emption or lease by those who wish to enter on the cultivation of oysters, and most of the northern oysters come from private beds. It is estimated by Mr. Stevenson of the Fish Commission that the available sea bottom on the coast of the United States will always be able to over-supply the local demand for oysters.

In other countries the supply of available ground is a small comparatively that oyster farms are established under conditions which would be regarded by the American as prohibitory—certain as commercially valuable. In Italy, for example, the available sea bottom is about 100,000 acres, and there are regulations which have been in force since the sixteenth century, prohibiting the taking of small oysters together. But the British fishermen still derive a large part of their public banks and he probably will continue to exercise that privilege for all time. The same spirit of independence will prevail to the public fisheries, though certain conces-

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There is no doubt that artificial cultivation of oysters could be adopted to American conditions. But the position to introduce the French system in this country has always met with a commercial obstacle. With the enormous natural supply to meet almost any demand, with the comparatively extravagant cost of labor in this country, who would bear the cost?

The answer to this question is that the foreign system of culture would be interesting from a scientific view-point in the United States; that only the limited industry which has been established along the New England coast could be made profitable at yet. When the oyster beds of the Chesapeake show signs of exhaustion there may be a profit in bringing up oysters from abroad; until that time it will never be a very lucrative industry.

In France muddy bottoms, which are generally found on the American coast, are adapted to the industry, and are made to produce large crops. New France is calmly considering the possibility of selling seed oysters to our oystermen.

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(Translated from the French of M. Bourbon.)

(See also for The Times.)

This necessity is not likely to arise in the United States, for an instant, perhaps; but Mr. Stevenson, in one of his admirable reports, has suggested to the authorities of Maryland the necessity of preparing the oyster banks for the "spat" or spat; so that the greatest possible amount may be collected. A large proportion of the Chesapeake spat is undoubtedly lost in the mud of the sea bottom—one of the spat's worst enemies.

COLLECTION OF THE SPAT.

Spawning having been protected, the next step in oyster culture is the selection of the spat. In America but few preparations are made for this. In England the custom for some time past has been to spread gravel over the sea bottom, and the young oysters are placed in cases of iron or wood, and covered with cement, and this cement is removed with the oysters. The spat gathers on the tiles, each of which will hold about two hundred oysters. When these oysters are about the size of a finger nail, the tiles are taken up and the oysters removed from them. One woman will detach 20,000 oysters from eight single tiles.

The young oysters are placed in baskets and they find a ready sale to proprietors of other farms, in France or in England. It is this seed which it is proposed to sell to American oystermen.

The rearing of the oyster is conducted in tanks, which are built of stone or of gauze. These cases keep the young oysters above the muddy bottom and the gauze protects them from crabs and star fish. Each case will hold about twenty-five thousand seed. The cases are placed near the low-water mark, and they are visited at low tide by the oyster farmer. The rapid growth of the oysters makes it necessary to pick out the larger ones for transfer to other cases. Sometimes, if the sea bottom is hard, the half-grown oysters are taken from the cases and spread on the bottom and the cases are filled again with seed. When the oysters are large enough to sell they are sent to market. The French oyster is worth about \$2.50 a bushel; the American brings only 50 cents.

THE PRIZED GREEN OYSTER.

The best French oysters are those which have been fattened and "greened." The green oysters come from Marennes, where they are kept in claires, or basins, in which a green moss, peculiar to the locality, grows. This green color is highly prized by connoisseurs. After "greening," or fattening, they are placed in tanks filled with clear water, where it is allowed to remain until their system is freed from the sand or mud which may have entered the regular food. These are the choicest oysters shipped. Some oysters are "educated" for long-distance journeys. They are taken from the water every day for a certain time until they become accustomed to being carried with the ship and retained their shells.

THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

I was about 10 o'clock when my goat, standing in the clear moonlight, began to tremble in every limb in fits of nervous anguish. She suddenly became silent and tried to draw away from me, as if I had frightened her, but immediately understood that the wild, which was at that hour brought her tidings of great danger. With the utmost precaution I turned half way around and saw through the trees two glowing coals of fire, perfectly motionless. Holding my breath till he should offer his head more advantageously to view, I trembled lest my kid should betray me by a cry or a movement, but my apprehension was groundless, for the flames were far off, and the mother's voice signified danger to the young one, and when he once was gone, I may make to arouse him.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

It was about 10 o'clock when my goat, standing in the clear moonlight, began to tremble in every limb in fits of nervous anguish. She suddenly became silent and tried to draw away from me, as if I had frightened her, but immediately understood that the wild, which was at that hour brought her tidings of great danger. With the utmost precaution I turned half way around and saw through the trees two glowing coals of fire, perfectly motionless. Holding my breath till he should offer his head more advantageously to view, I trembled lest my kid should betray me by a cry or a movement, but my apprehension was groundless, for the flames were far off, and the mother's voice signified danger to the young one, and when he once was gone, I may make to arouse him.

ASTONISHING THE NATIVES.

When my interpreter had explained my method, he shook his head, with a look of pity, and explained to the bystanders that I was crazy. He said it was impossible that a man would stay alone in the forest with a panther, especially when he had a goat.

Rain fell during a part of the following day, which vexed me very much. Nevertheless, at sunset I went up to the same position I had occupied the night before, fastened to my picket a new goat, for which I had to pay a large sum.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

I wrapped my little kid in my blouse, taking every precaution this time to keep it from bleating, not wishing myself to startle the animal. I held him in front of the fire, and the firelight shone on his face, and when I spent the rest of the night in the same position I had occupied the night before, fastened to my picket a new goat, for which I had to pay a large sum.

THE BELGIAN OYSTER INDUSTRY.

The Belgian oyster industry is developing rapidly. The chief oyster beds are situated in parks, mostly in the towns of Ostend, Antwerp, and Ghent. The oysters are raised in ponds, which are filled with salt water, and are harvested in the autumn.

THE AMERICAN BEAUTY.

The Origin of a Handsome and Popular Rose.

(Washington Post.) There is an interesting story about the origin of the American Beauty. It was first grown in Washington, and here it attained its renown. The late Hon. George Bancroft, beside being a historian and scholar, was one of the first amateur rose-growers in America. Every year he imported cuttings from the leading rose gardens of Europe, and in 1850 he obtained a rose from Prussia—when the Kaiser Wilhelm was king—allowed the American rose to have a slip of whatever he might fancy in the royal conservatory.

Mr. Bancroft's garden used to cultivate his roses in an old house away from the spring, which was a veritable oasis in the middle of a desert. The house was surrounded by a high fence, and the garden was a picture of beauty and health.

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specious as a beautiful room, and after writing my finger tip held it up in which the wind blew took my position with my back to the breeze and the forest. I then led the goat five meters away, stuck a few branches into the ground, and crept behind this improvised screen in case the animal should arrive.

The moon was up, but had not yet risen above the treeline. I dismissed my men directing them to unmuzzle the goat, and before leaving took a biscuit which I had dropped into my mouth, with some hard boiled eggs, figs, raisins and dates, enough to occupy me all night if I had to choose; then they said me good evening.

A SILENT MOMENT.

It was about 10 o'clock when my goat, standing in the clear moonlight, began to tremble in every limb in fits of nervous anguish. She suddenly became silent and tried to draw away from me, as if I had frightened her, but immediately understood

